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P-Ex 1.10 : FBIS-SOV-78-146

FBIS-SOV-78-146
Friday
28 July 1978
Vol III No 146

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED

ORIGINAL

SOVIET UNION

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

PSB

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EUROPE'S SECURITY NOT DEPENDENT ON LOYALTY TO ATLANTICISM

DW290849Y Moscow in German to Germany 1742 GMT 27 Jul 78 DW

[Text] In Moscow, one has never harbored the illusion that the road after Helsinki would be plastered only with roses of detente. One knew that its adversaries would inevitably proceed to counterattack so as to reconquer lost positions. And this is exactly what happened. The ink of the signatures under the Final Act had hardly dried when they already attempted to [word indistinct] the main document of Helsinki to tear it to pieces and to lord it their way. And these attempts still have not ceased, ranging from exchanging one basked against another to threatening not to recognize the signatures under the Final Act. This is reality.

Yet is also a real fact that obstructing the Final Act of Helsinki does not find any support among the conference participants. Likewise it is a real fact that considerably more mutual trust exists in Europe now than ever before. This common treasure of the European states is the result of their common interests and their joint efforts toward strengthening detente. In politics this has led to an improvement in interstate relations. One cannot list all the official visits, political consultations and summit meetings, all meetings of the heads of government and foreign ministers, their representatives and experts. The political leaders know each other, and the interests of the partners, better now. They have more experience in achieving mutually acceptable agreements.

The dynamic development of relations between the USSR and the Federal Republic of Germany was of special significance for consolidating the Helsinki spirit. During Leonid Brezhnev's May visit to Bonn an extremely important political agreement was reached on the need for systems facing each other to renunciate attempts to reach military superiority and to achieve a higher level of security with a lower [several words indistinct].

Without closing one's eyes to the negative aspects in the relations between the USSR and the FRG, one can say that further normalization and strengthening of relations has become an important element of stability in Europe and of international detente. It is no coincidence that the Bonn negotiations have given an important impulse to the Vienna negotiations.

During the past 3 years the political relations between the Soviet Union and the other West European participants in the pan-European conference have also become more stable. An eloquent peculiarity of the past 3 years is the growth of the political weight and the political activity of the Western European small countries whose capability of action formerly had been limited by the climate of confrontation. In this context we may recall the [word indistinct] initiatives of Finland, Austria, Switzerland, and other small countries.

The political detente process in Europe is exerting a favorable influence on economic and cultural cooperation. Since Helsinki, preparation of long-term cooperation programs up to 1990 is general practice. An agreement on economic cooperation up to the end of this century has been signed between the USSR and the FRG.

On the whole, the East-West dialog is being more intensively conducted on various levels than 3 years ago. Regardless of the complicity and the contradictions in the international situation, regardless of all difficulties and faux pas in the implementation of detente policy, the development of peaceful relations between the states on the basis of equal rights and mutually advantageous cooperation is more and more blazing its way ahead. This realization is incorporated in many declarations and statements on state and government level.

Now, the question arises: What are the prospects? After all, there is no doubt about the fact that much is yet ahead, that is, qualitatively new steps are necessary. If political detente is to develop, it must be complemented through measures in the field of military detente. The [word indistinct] of the present moment consists in the fact that the Europeans in East and West, who have experienced the privations of war understand this better than many Americans. For this and other reasons the responsibility for the fate of detente is greater in Europe than beyond the ocean.

To go with the attempts of Washington to coordinate the prospects of international peace and security with the far-fetched and unobjective question concerning human rights one time or African events another, people in the United States are more concerned with achieving their own ends in foreign policy rather than implementing the agreement of Helsinki. This is why the further detente prospects in many ways depend on whether the responsibility for the fate of security and cooperation in Europe will prevail over the loyalty to Atlanticism with its philosophy of distrust and confrontation.

PRAVDA CITES FRG ARMS CONTROL OFFICIAL ON MBFR PROGRESS

LD2610252 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "An Important Step"]

[Text] Bonn, 20 July--In connection with the completion in Vienna of the summer round of talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, A. Pawelczyk (Social Democratic Party of Germany), chairman of the Bundestag subcommittee on disarmament and arms control, stressed that "the partners have taken an important step toward the political goal of the talks; namely establishment of more stable relations and the strengthening of peace and security in Europe."

In an article published in the press bulletin SOCIAL-DEMOKRATISCHER PRESSEDIENST, he expressed the conviction that this was greatly promoted by the positions of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, which with their 8 June proposals "moved toward NATO positions on important points."

Stressing that the partners in the Vienna talks "have stated their readiness to move toward each other," A. Pawelczyk expressed the view that now "within the framework of mutual agreement, clarity should be introduced in those spheres where it is needed."

DELEGATES ADDRESS BELGRADE NONALINED CONFERENCE SESSION

LD271905Y Moscow TASS in English 1852 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 27, TASS--General deliberations have begun this Wednesday at the evening plenary meeting of the Belgrade conference of foreign ministers of nonalined countries.

Addressing the meeting, A.C. Sahul Hameed, foreign minister of the Sri Lanka Republic, stated that the nonaligned countries welcomed the relaxation of international tensions. The process of detente must be extended to all the areas of the world, he noted. The decisions of the special United Nations session on disarmament must herald the beginning of new efforts to achieve general and complete disarmament.

The leader of the Sri Lanka delegation stated that his country backed the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and the national-liberation movement in Namibia, which are fighting for the freedom and independence of the oppressed peoples of the south of Africa. He went on record for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories, for the recognition of the lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

Sa'dun Hammadi, the foreign minister of Iraq, declared in his statement that the imperialist powers, primarily the United States, used Zionism as an instrument for safeguarding their imperialist interests in the Middle East. He also drew attention to the consolidation of the alliance between the imperialist powers, Israel and the South African racialists. This aggressive alliance, the minister noted, is aimed at perpetuating colonialism and suppressing the national-liberation movements in Africa and in the Middle East. Sa'dum Hammadi urged the nonaligned countries to strive for the isolation of Israel and the racialist regimes of South Africa in the international arena.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1214 GMT on 27 Jul carries a report on Hammadi's speech which adds: "One of the obstacles to the economic development of the non-aligned countries is international imperialism, multinational monopolies, that export inflation, manipulate prices, strive for economic domination through political pressure and blackmail, Sa'dun Hammadi, the foreign minister of the Republic of Iraq, said here." The report goes on to note that "the imperialist states seek to spread hostility between non-aligned countries, seek to win them over to positions, contradicting the policy of non-alignment, economic emancipation and national sovereignty. As an instance, Sa'dun Hammadi cited numerous threats from the United States to resort to armed intervention through special emergency forces in various parts of the world, for instance, in the Persian Gulf region. The American policy of threats, he said, resembles the method of blackmail, typical of the colonial policy of the last century."]

Atal Bihari Vajpayee, foreign minister of India, spoke of the need to strengthen in every way the relaxation of international tension. We are looking forward to the time, he stated, when detente will assume a universal character, will bring about disarmament and establishment of a new economic order.

The plenary meeting was also addressed by representatives of Tanzania, Ghana and Peru. A decision was taken to grant Pakistan and San Marino the status of guests of the conference.

Speakers in General Debate

LD2722087 Moscow TASS in English 2147 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 27, TASS--The conference of the foreign ministers of non-aligned countries continues the general debate. The deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Hafizollah Amin, highly assessed the process of detente. Afghanistan believes, he said, that detente must be extended to all parts of the planet.

He gave special attention to cooperation between non-aligned and socialist countries. We know of attempts by the enemies of the non-alignment movement to destroy cooperation between the peaceable non-aligned and socialist states which are their real and natural allies, he said. We believe that such cooperation is in the great interest of the non-aligned countries, facilitates their struggle against colonialism, imperialism, expansionism and manifestations of all forms of racism, it creates favourable conditions for strengthening their independence and for their rapid development. We cannot allow the non-alignment movement to be turned into a political-economic bloc opposed to the socialist countries, said the Afghani representative.

Hafizollah Amin highly assessed the relationship between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, which he described as a magnificent example of friendship between neighbouring states based on respect for independence, territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

The former colonial powers are again trying to recapture their lost possessions in Africa, stated the junior minister of foreign affairs of Tanzania, Mohammad Ali Foum. In the name of an anti-communist crusade the Western countries, led by France, interfered in the domestic affairs of a number of African countries and are stubbornly striving to colonise the African Continent again. In Tanzania's view, the demand to create the so-called pan-African force is not only a provocation leading to the violation of international peace, but an insult to Africa. The foreign minister of Guyana, Rashleigh Jackson, stressed that the main content of the non-alignment movement is struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid. The colonial and imperialist forces, he noted, are to blame for the poverty facing at present the majority of the non-aligned countries.

The head of the Tunisian delegation, Foreign Minister Mohamed Fitouri, stressed that the expansionist policy of Israel in the Middle East constitutes a grave danger for world peace.

The foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, Christian Richard, proposed to establish a coordinating committee of the non-aligned countries that would tackle the problem of eliminating the remnants of colonialism in the south of Africa.

The deputy premier of the administrative council and foreign minister of the Korean Democratic People's Republic, Ho Tam devoted much attention to the matter of Korea's peaceful unification. This requires, he said, the withdrawal of all American troops first of all, and the removal of all nuclear weapons from South Korea. Ho Tam sharply criticised the policy of the U.S. in regard to Korea, for the U.S., while declaring an alleged withdrawal of land forces from South Korea, in fact is building up its forces there.

PRAVDA on Tito Address

LD271457Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[V. Zhuravskiy dispatch: "Belgrade Forum"; for a TASS English version of the following Tito speech see the 26 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page A 7]

[Text] Belgrade, 25 July--A conference of foreign ministers of the nonalined countries has begun its work here in the Sava Palace. Representatives of 102 countries, national liberation movements and certain international organizations are taking part as members, observers and guests.

This is the biggest forum of the nonalined movement since the Fifth Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Nonalined Countries, which took place in Colombo in August 1976.

At the morning sitting, those assembled were addressed by Yugoslav President J. Broz Tito. By its nature, he observed, the policy of nonalinement is aimed against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and all forms of oppression and it defends active peace-loving coexistence. This policy has promoted the process of the relaxation of international tension and has made its contribution to the cause of strengthening peace and security and of firmly establishing equitable relations among states and general progress.

Tito expressed concern at the dangerous arms race which is jeopardizing international peace and stressed the need for the continued process of the relaxation of tension. He noted that detente as a universal process, must encompass the entire world.

The participants in the Belgrade forum are to assess the activity of the nonalined movement over the 2 years that have elapsed since the Colombo conference, to analyze the development of the international situation and to examine the main directions of the process of easing tension and of strengthening the role of the nonalined movement in this sphere.

The foreign ministers of the nonalined countries will examine disarmament problems and the results of the recent special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament and the question of creating a "new international economic order."

Arab Unity Reestablished

LD271755Y Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 27 July 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 27, TASS--The foreign ministers of the Arab countries attending the Belgrade conference of nonalined states today agreed on a common approach to the question of overcoming the Middle East crisis and the Palestine question. Today the agreement will be submitted for examination to the conference's political committee in order to have it included in the political declaration of the Belgrade forum. The Arab countries, the TANJUG agency notes, propose that the nonalined states demand the convocation of a special session of the U.N. General Assembly on the Palestine question before the end of this year.

The agreement reached, the TANJUG agency reports, is based on the demand for Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and also on the recognition and exercise of all the national rights of the Palestine people, including its right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state.

KARCHEVSKIY ON AIMS, METHODS OF WESTERN RADIO PROPAGANDA

LD260817Y Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[Article by Yu. Karchevsky: "Psychological Warfare"]

[Excerpts] 1. Saboteurs

Recently President Carter reorganized the U.S. foreign policy propaganda apparatus. A new propaganda department--the International Communication Agency [ICA]--was formed by merging the USIA with the State Department Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. The label was changed but the agency's aim and tasks remained the same--to struggle against socialism, the national liberation movement, and progress by even more refined methods.

At the modern level of "psychological warfare" the radio has become the "strike force" of imperialism. VOA is setting the tone here. The American radio station RIAS (West Berlin), the BBC (London), Deutsche Welle (Cologne), "Voice of Israel" (Tel Aviv), "Radio Canada" (Toronto), "Radio Sweden" (Stockholm), and the bourgeois-clerical "Voices" headed by "Vatican Radio" (Rome) complete the team.

Special "psychological warfare" functions are allotted to the CIA's radio stations--"Liberty", "Free Europe" [RFE], and "Free Asia" (Seoul)--which are presented to the population as sources of "objective information" but are in fact centers of espionage and misinformation.

The ideologists of "radio warfare" say that it is harmless, that it provides the peoples of socialist countries with the truth, and that it tries as much as it can to "improve socialism" and to "update" certain provisions of scientific communism so that the "ideals of Western democracies" are not alien to Soviet people. But is this really the case?

In his report "On International Broadcasting" President Carter called the foreign radio broadcasting system "a key element in American foreign policy." He defined the Soviet Union and the socialist states of Eastern Europe as "the most important audience." What are the basic features of the broadcasts by Western radio stations whose antennae point toward the East?

Considerable importance is attached to strengthening "nationalist impulses," including Zionism. One of the cold war period directives of the Radio "Liberty" Committee even prescribes that paramount attention be devoted to the "nationalities question," that the peoples of the USSR and the peoples of the other socialist countries be set at each other's throats and that their unity, international solidarity and interrelationship be destroyed. For this purpose it is recommended that "the truth of life should not always be adhered to" and even that "certain events and facts should be invented." Recent directives are not as frank on this score, although once started, the fly wheel of nationalist propaganda continues to rotate.

Particular attention is paid in the subversive programs to the practice of propounding various garnished "fashionable" pseudoscientific bourgeois concepts and views of human society to the Soviet people. These views allege that in the age of the scientific and technical revolution, capitalism and socialism have reached the level at which they are developing along convergent lines toward a "unified society;" at which point the bourgeois and communist ideologies will be replaced by a "synthesis" of the two--but based, of course, on the...bourgeois ideology.

Something should be said about the practice of giving the impression that in the socialist countries there is so-called "opposition" to the political system. [paragraph continues]

To make this credible, various renegades are recruited to its ranks. They try, on instructions from Western special services, to conduct subversive antisocialist activity. This is the culmination of the objectives formulated by the psychological warfare theorists--the CIA, the State Department, and the National Security Council--to first "brainwash" socialism from within by instilling a consumer psychology to create a "favorable image of America," and to kindle nationalistic and religious prejudices--and then to instigate hostile manifestations.

Washington realizes that under conditions of present-day detente the United States has fewer opportunities to use methods of military and political influence in the international arena. It strives therefore, to activate foreign policy propaganda, to promote the creation and growth of a category of people in foreign countries with pro-American sympathies and views, to seek out new forms and methods of "informational and ideological" infiltration of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and to speculate on the "defense of human rights" issue as the "ideological basis of American foreign policy."

Part Two

LD270955Y Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[Second part of article by Yu. Karchevskiy: "'Psychological Warfare'"]

[Text] 2. Radio and the Intelligence Service

The International Communication Agency [ICA] is in charge of waging "psychological warfare", including "radio warfare", under the general control of the State Department. The elaboration and implementation of psychological subversive actions, however, is the prerogative of foreign political intelligence--the CIA. For this purpose it uses various mass information media, mainly Radio Liberty, Radio Free Europe [RFE] and Radio Free Asia, which are effectively subordinate to it.

To increase the subversive activity of Radio Liberty and RFE against the socialist countries and to give the impression that the CIA has nothing to do with them, the U.S. administration placed them under a special government body, the Board for International Broadcasting, headed by John Gronouski, former ambassador to Poland, who replaced M. Absheier, a regular CIA agent.

In fall 1976, the Americans carried out a substantial reorganization of Radio Liberty and RFE. They were brought together under a single radio sabotage center--"The Radio Liberty/RFE Committee." The reason for this was that the U.S. ruling circles and their special services wanted to adapt the activity of these anticommunist subversive centers to the demands and goals of U.S. foreign policy propaganda in the era of detente.

The employees at the actual radio stations are being reorganized and transferred for the same reason--regular intelligence agents are being drafted and new agents are being recruited, chiefly people who have left the Soviet Union for Israel and got "stuck" in Munich.

Having completed all these manipulations the United States is trying to create the impression that the radio stations are not "the same as they were before" and is giving assurances that their activity is in keeping with the demands of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference and so forth. In fact, this whole "reorganization" is aimed at taking advantage of detente in order to interfere further in the lives of the peoples building socialism in their countries and to carry out ideological sabotage to "undermine" socialism from within.

"...Washington's claim," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pointed out in his speech at the 16th USSR Trade Union Congress, "to be able to teach others how to live cannot, I believe, be accepted by any sovereign state, not to mention the fact that neither the internal situation in the United States nor U.S. actions and policy in the outside world justifies this claim."

According to Gronouski, a broad program is currently being implemented to technically modernize Radio Liberty and RFE: 12 new transmitters have already been commissioned and 4 more will be installed in 1978. In the current fiscal year they are being allocated $75 million and they have asked Congress for an additional $10.5 million. By comparison, $33 million was enough for Radio Liberty and RFE in 1973. It is possible to discern a significant relationship: Expenditure on ideological sabotage and "psychological radio warfare" against the peoples of the socialist countries increases in proportion to U.S. expenditure on the arms race.

There is a well coordinated relationship between U.S. foreign policy propaganda services and the CIA, although the CIA always plays the leading role.

"Psychological warfare" and intelligence. What draws them together? Belonging to and serving one god--the U.S. military-industrial complex; and the implementation of common tasks--subversive activity and interference in other peoples' affairs.

The intelligence services gather secret information. Its apparatus and methods of ideological sabotage, espionage and provocation are also secret, since "psychological warfare" is being waged against nations, with whom the United States has normal diplomatic relations. As for Radio Liberty, RFE and Radio Free Asia, they serve as a cover for the espionage and provocative activity of the regular agents and the paid agents working there. According to figures from the Polish intelligence agent Andrzej Czechowicz, four-fifths of the intelligence material gathered is sent to the CIA, and one-fifth is used in subversive broadcasts.

The "documentation center" and other departments of Radio Liberty and RFE have files and dossiers representing years of accumulated information by radio station agencies operating in a number of capitalist states disguised as branches of institutions, correspondents' centers and companies. They look for citizens arriving from socialist countries, pass themselves off as journalists, philosphers or sociologists and pretend to be fellow-countrymen "pining for the motherland."

The CIA sends "surveys" of the situation in socialist countries to the State Department, the Pentagon, the White House, anticommunist centers and to NATO headquarters for use in the interests of U.S. foreign policy.

The intelligence services of a number of Western countries use the anticommunist radio stations, subordinating the stations' activity to their interests. Take the British SIS and the BBC's Foreign Service. They have an understanding, in particular, to the effect that the BBC is to hand on to the SIS unit Prop-2, letters received from listeners in the socialist countries and other materials concerning the Soviet Union. Prop-2 shares all this with the other SIS units, including the "Russian Orbit Group."

What are these departments? The Prop-2 departments provide political leadership for the long-term planning of all overt propaganda actions by Great Britain and also the practical leadership and control of "overt," subversive propaganda. The "Russian Orbit Group" services carry out ideological sabotage against the socialist countries using tourism, cultural and scientific and technical exchange channels....

With the help of BBC broadcasts to the socialist countries, the SIS not only transmits subversive propaganda material, but also tries to carry out its purely operational tasks.

Other special services with intelligence links also use this radio corporation in their own interests. Until recently there was "an Information Research Department" under the British Foreign Office. It was formed during the cold war to prepare and disseminate tendentious slanderous information on the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The department's product was given to "specially authorized" journalists for insertion in British newspaper and magazines and to the BBC Foreign Service Editorial Board. The accompanying letters ran as follows: "These documents are prepared primarily for employees of the diplomatic service. However, we have permission to give them on an individual basis to people who, although they do not work in the Foreign Office, will deem them worthy of attention.... The documents do not reflect official government policy and must be published without reference to the government. Their titles must not be mentioned in conversation or in the press. It is prohibited to show them to anybody. The papers are to be destroyed once they have outlined their use."

This secret office has been renamed "the Department of Foreign Information" at the British Foreign Office and is therefore still a government institution.

Whatever contradictions may be tearing the capitalist world apart, there is a central trend toward the unification of all anti-Soviet forces, including fascists, Zionists, bourgeois reactionary nationalists, and "dissidents." All anticommunist radio stations in the West operate in a united front. Acting in the interests of the U.S. military-industrial complex, the Washington administration is not only working on the creation of its own high-powered propaganda apparatus, but is also trying to improve coordination of its subversive anti-Soviet and anticommunist actions with the NATO countries' "psychological warfare" services. The actual coordination of subversive ideological actions is carried out at NATO headquarters.

In a LE MONDE interview, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said:"...it is senseless and dangerous today to try to insure the victory of a particular idea or a particular ideology by using force, by using weapons. The ideological struggle must not develop into a 'psychological war.' It must not be used as a means of interfering in the internal affairs of states and people or lead to political and military confrontation.

"Otherwise this ideological dispute may end in catastrophe in which millions of people will perish along with the concepts, so to speak."

We are for an open and honest ideological struggle, but we are against such methods as "psychological warfare" which use lies and slander, falsification and forgery, espionage and ideological sabotage.

DESPITE PERSECUTION YOUNG WILL CONTINUE TO SPEAK OUT

LD271527Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent M. Sturua report: "About the Young Case Once Again"]

[Text] Washington--The conflict of passions around the statment made by Permanent U.S. United Nations Representative Andrew Young continues to rage with undiminishing strength. Some press organs are even calling his admission that "hundreds and possibly thousands of political prisoners" are languishing in U.S prisons "the quotation of the year." Readers are flooding the newspaper with letters "for" or "against" Young. Some politicians, "thirsting for blood," are demanding his resignation, while others, mostly black politicians, are coming to his defense. Patent McCarthyites have already begun to dig into Young's past in an attempt to find the "communist roots" of his present behavior. Young supporters, on the other hand, are citing this past as evidence of Young's competence on human rights issues.

Young's statement, which at first glance is merely a dry statement of fact, has become a unique touchstone revealing the true features of the American way of life--its intolerance of dissent, its racism, hypocrisy, manipulation of "human rights" for dishonest political aims, its panic-stricken fear in the face of the truth and much more, all all of which makes up this way of life. Reactionary circles cannot forgive Young for "spoiling their tune" by making his statement at the very height of the anti-Soviet campaign in the United States over the Moscow trials of renegades and spies. This statement, like a piece of grit, has fallen into the gears of the Washington propaganda machine and has caused it to grind away in confusion.

Indeed, this statement has also caused a different sort of grinding--the grinding of teeth. "We have already described how closet John Birch Society members tried to impeach Young in the House of Representatives. A whole pack of professional "witch-hunters" has now been turned loose on him. It is highly indicative that it is precisely those publicists who have been famous as troubadors of racism, the military-industrial complex and Zionism which are displaying the greatest zeal in persecuting Young. They are enjoying the "freedom of the press" to their heart's content.

Let me cite just a few examples. Those who are "after Young's scalp" include Robin Moore. Who is Moore? He is the author of the bestsellers "The Green Berets" and "The French Connection," which exalt racism and violence. Moore foams at the mouth as he defends Smith's racist regime in Rhodesia and has even declared himself to be Salisbury's "unofficial ambassador" in Washington. Moore recently published a book called "Rhodesia" in which he acted as an advocate for the Rhodesian racist butchers. Moore is hurling thunderbolts and lightning at Young's head, declaring him to be "a tool of the communists."

The well-known Washington commentators Evans and Novak are joining Moore in Young's persecution. While Moore is an advocate of racism, Evans and Novak are mouthpieces of the military-industrial complex. Their quills are drawn from the hawks wing of the Pentagon and the source of their inspiration is the Joint Chiefs of Staff. So Evans and Novak published an article in the Washington POST under the provocative heading "What Is To Be Done With A. Young?" The pretext for this article was the demand to deal with a diplomat who has disregarded Talleyrand's precept that a diplomat is given a tongue only to conceal his thoughts. [paragraph continues]

The article is an elementary denunciation aimed at proving that Young's sensational statement was not a slip of the tongue but the logical result of his anti-imperialistic and procommunist activity. Thus, for instance, Evans and Novak cite the words Young uttered last year in the UN Human Rights Commission ("on the side" these two high-handedly insult the commission, cynically asserting that it represents "the most barbaric despotic regimes on earth"). Young said that on the subject of the violation of human rights the United States is no less "vulnerable" than anyone else, and as a illustration of this thesis he cited the fate of "many of our (that is, U.S.) students shot on university campuses."

Evans and Novak accuse Young of "sometimes rehashing the axioms of Moscow and Havana Radio when he describes the world of communism." How is this so? It transpires, and this also greatly annoys the two Pentagon publicists, that Young adheres to the view that political liberties are worth little without the safeguarding of economic human rights. Speaking on 11 December last year, on Human Rights Day, Young said that while civil and political rights are a luxury in some countries and, moreover, a luxury for the distant future, in the Soviet Union these rights have an economic basis. A "criminal", no doubt about it.

The logic of Evans and Novak is perverted logic. But sometimes the distorting mirror reflects reality more exactly than the renowned Venetian looking glasses. "Human rights", in the Pentagon's interpretation, exclude the people's right to independence and self-determination, but presuppose the right of the racists to terror and violence. And any mention of the economic safeguarding of democratic freedoms is declared to be "communist heresy." This is perfectly understandable if you consider the millions of unemployed in the United States and the racial and class discrimination on which the exploiting capitalist system rests.

Where there are racists and Pentagon "hawks", there are also Zionists. The latter, also rejoicing and shuddering, have joined the persecution campaign against Young. Their special interest in this matter is perfectly understandable. After all, Young's "untimely statement" has spoiled their latest anti-Soviet show and their anti-Soviet liturgy. Now they are counterattacking. The latest issue of the magazine COMMENTARY, the universally recognized standard-bearer of "intellectual" anticommunism and Zionism, printed an article by Gershman, acting director of the U.S. Social Democratic Party, which is a file on Young; somewhat fictionalized [oliteraturennoye] even for the FBI. Scrupulously selecting all Young's "criminal" statements and actions, Gershman comes to the stunning conclusion that "today Young is on the side of the oppressors rather than the oppressed".

Here we have one more very convincing example of how the distorting mirror reflects reality more precisely than its noble Venetian relative. According to Gershman's perverted logic the Negroes, other colored national minorities, progressive students and fighters for peace and international cooperation are the "oppressors" in the United States, while outside the United States it is the peoples and countries that have cast off the yoke of colonialism or are struggling for their national liberation that assume this role.

And what is Young's position? While formally apologizing to Carter and making a few conciliatory gestures, he has essentially not retracted his statement about the presence of political prisoners in U.S. prisons and has not renounced it. In a recent interview with Canadian television, Young said that he "would continue to struggle by any means except violence for the cause in which I believe." Young stressed that no one could deny what he had said and that in the final analysis the matter came down to whether a diplomat could speak in this manner.

WHITE HOUSE HURTS U.S. BUSINESSMEN BY IMPOSING SANCTIONS

LD271509Y Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 25 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[G. Dadyants article: "Whom Does the White House Want To Punish?"]

[Text] The sentence passed by a Soviet court on the traitor Shcharanskiy has produced a howl of indignation across the Atlantic. Various anti-Soviet organizations--including the Zionist lobby--have demanded that the United States take "retaliatory steps" against the Soviet Union for its "reprisal" against the "prisoner of Zion" (that same champion of "human rights," as he is called in the United States).

But what "retaliatory steps" could the United States actually take? Perhaps it could wreck the new Soviet-U.S. strategic arms limitation agreement now being prepared? Republican Senator Bob Dole of Kansas has already made such a suggestion. But the U.S. administration could scarcely expect to be understood if it were to sacrifice an agreement for which the whole world is waiting because of a person who, at best, interests only the U.S. intelligence service.

The zealous anti-Soviets from President Carter's entourage have found another way. They have suggested that the White House restrict or totally cancel "one or two" trade deals with the Soviet Union.

The initiator was the notorious Senator H. Jackson--the same man who has authored amendments to the U.S. trade law blocking the development of U.S.-Soviet economic relations. This time Jackson demanded as "sanctions" the cancelling of the deal concluded by Dresser Industries and approved by the U.S. Government for the sale to the USSR of equipment for a plant manufacturing drilling machinery, along with cancellation of the sale of a big Sperry-Univac computer to the USSR. The Russians, Jackson asserts, could use this computer to..."monitor the dissidents!"

For Jackson, the cancellation of these deals can and must be the first step toward the introduction of "rational measures for controlling the trade in equipment with the Soviet Union." Such measures "could be used as a reward and punishment for the Russians, depending on their behavior."

As is well known, Jackson is not distinguished by a sense of great political responsibility. But however strange it may seem, on this occasion the White House listened to him. President Carter cancelled the sale of the computer to the USSR and, as he stated at a 20 July press conference, "extended export control to equipment which could lead to an increase in oil extraction in the Soviet Union."

The White House decision has alarmed the U.S. business world. The actions of the U.S. Government, Dresser Industries vice president Murphy stated, will seriously harm the interests of the U.S. companies maintaining trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union. The point is, he stressed, that most of the drilling equipment which the firm was offering its Soviet partners can be purchased in other countries, such as Japan and the FRG. Company president Jones expressed this idea more precisely. The U.S. administration is giving U.S. orders to foreign competitors.

Whom has the White House actually decided to punish by going along with Jackson and supporting the traitor Shcharanskiy? The Soviet Union, which is quite capable of doing without U.S. technology, or U.S. businessmen, who are reluctant to relinquish Soviet orders?

U.S. Scientist's Reaction

LD272340Y Moscow TASS in English 2250 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Washington, July 27, TASS--TASS correspondent Leonid Buz reports: Soviet-American cooperation in the field of science is unquestionably in the interests of both countries, a TASS correspondent was told in an interview with the executive director of the biggest organization of scientists in the USA--the American Association for the Advancement of Science--Professor William Carey. American scientists, said the director of the association, which unites more than 130,000 scientific workers, respects Soviet science and its achievements. During the last five years, he said, he personally participated in many scientific cooperation programmes between the Soviet Union and the United States and believed them to be extremely fruitful and very valuable.

Unfortunately, scientific contacts between the two countries and cooperation in this field have now become rather difficult. Such a development of events cannot but cause anxiety, William Carey said. Science must not be turned into a "hostage" of politics.

The expansion of Soviet-American scientific cooperation would not only promote faster progress in this important sphere of human activity, but would meets its practical needs and interests, would facilitate deeper understanding and friendship between our peoples. Not bad results were already achieved in this regard. The professor said that in his view, important progress was achieved in the last few years in all fields of Soviet-American scientific cooperation. It is all the more regrettable that this cooperation and exchanges are now threatened.

In conclusion of the interview, William Carey said that he would like to state definitely that American scientists feel very badly about the present exacerbation of the situation and come out for the earliest normalization of Soviet-American relations.

REACTION TO PIPER-WHITNEY CASE NOT IN SPIRIT OF HELSINKI

LD271023Y Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 21 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[NOVOSTI article by Nina Kononova: "Slander Under Cover of Helsinki Agreement?"]

[Text] The Soviet Union's State Radio and Television has initiated proceedings against two correspondents of the American newspapers the Baltimore SUN and the New York TIMES--Harold Piper and Craig Whitney--who are accredited in Moscow.

Through their newspapers these journalists have disseminated slander which defames correspondents of the Soviet Union's State Radio and Television. In their articles on an interview broadcast during the "Vremya" program from the Central Television studio with Soviet citizen Gamsakhurdia, who stated that he repented of his antisocial activity, they claimed that the repentance and admission of guilt (which Gamsakhurdia made on television) are fabricated and were a montage of clips recorded while Gamsakhurdia's case were being investigated. The claims were published in the American press and were the subject of extensive dissemination via radio broadcasts.

The American journalists's falsifications are deliberate. These journalists had received full and correct information on the Gamsakhurdia trial, but they paid no attention to this information and through the American press deliberately disseminated slander which defamed Soviet state institutions.

Yet the Soviet authorities' legitimate actions have provoked false indignation among bourgeois mass media, which have been in a terrible rush to explain that it is presumably a question of a "reintroduction of censorship of foreign journalists in the Soviet Union," of "a serious Soviet attack against press freedom," of the "Soviet Union violating the stipulations of the Final Act of the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe concerning the improvement of journalists' working conditions," and so forth.

This sort of commentary is by no means in the spirit of Helsinki. I would like to remind those who have forgotten that the Helsinki conference declared its readiness "to contribute by all means... to overcoming suspicion and to enhancing trust among nations." The above-named utterances are no more than an effort to create suspicion, hostility and to misinform the general public in Western countries, misrepresenting the Soviet state's policy and distorting the socialist reality.

What is really the situation of foreign journalists accredited in Moscow? The Press Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry has currently accredited over 300 journalists representing over 120 press organs, 30 news agencies and 37 radio and television companies from nearly 50 countries. The number of foreign journalists in Moscow is increasing annually. They have the very best facilities to become directly and thoroughly familiar with Soviet reality and the Soviet lifestyle.

On the basis of the Helsinki Final Act the Soviet Union has implemented a number of practical measures to create favorable conditions for the work of the foreign journalists. In accordance with the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's June 1976 decree, ministries and directorates of the Soviet Union and the union republics, voluntary organizations' central organs and their officials and representatives can now have direct contacts with foreign journalists. Since 1 March 1976, it has been considerably easier for foreign journalists to travel in the Soviet Union, and the number of visits to the country's remote areas has been increased.

At the journalists' request, press conferences are constantly held on questions of current interest in Soviet domestic and foreign policy. Last year there were approximately 90 press conferences and interviews with leaders of various ministries and directorates, representatives of the party and the Soviet state, politicians, authors and cosmonauts.

The time taken to deal with visa applications has been reduced, and the accreditation and registration of journalists have been simplified. Just after the Helsinki conference, agreements were concluded with a number of countries, including Norway, on the issue of entry and exit visas, which are valid for several occasions, for foreign correspondents accredited in Moscow. Duty-free import of photographic, radio, television and movie equipment as well as tape recorders has been introduced. Foreign journalists are usually invited to Supreme Soviet sessions, to military parades, to congresses within the trade union movement, the youth movement and other organizations, to theatrical performances, film festivals and sporting events, and so forth.

All this is clear evidence of the Soviet Union's consistent implementation of the Final Act's stipulations, including the sections applying to foreign journalists' work, and this has also been repeatedly affirmed by foreign journalists. While the above-named American newspaper journalists have exploited all the facilities they were granted and the Soviet state's hospitality, they have also set themselves above journalistic ethics and above a journalist's duty--that is, to provide a truthful presentation of the facts, to be objective in the selection and treatment of information. By abusing the fact that there is no censorship in the Soviet Union for foreign dispatches, they have disseminated tendentious material through their newspapers. That does not accord with the spirit of Helsinki.

As soon as the Soviet Union's State Radio and Television instituted proceedings against Piper and Whitney, the bourgeois press began a campaign accusing the Soviet Union without foundation, of allegedly violating the Helsinki agreements. Would it not be better if, instead of distorting the content of the civil proceedings, it remembered the essence of the Helsinki agreements?

U.S. OIL COMPANIES HELP ISRAEL DEVELOP OCCUPIED AREAS

LD272115Y Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

["Robbers' Alliance"--TASS Headline]

[Text] Paris, July 27, TASS--The FRANCE PRESSE agency, with reference to the Israeli radio, reported that the American Neptune Company discovered considerable oil deposits in the Gulf of Suez, in the area of the town of At-Tur on the western shoreland of the Israeli-occupied Sinai Peninsula.

Drilling work in the area goes on in an atmosphere of secrecy. This is quite understandable: the senior companions of the Israeli national oil company are American partners. Striving to convince world public opinion of their desire to attain a "just" solution of the Middle East problem that would take into account the interests of "all the sides", the U.S. in fact is helping Israel to "develop" the territory seized from Egypt. However, despite these attempts to conceal this hypocritical position behind a screen of secrecy, news reaching the press exposes the true role of the American companies.

In addition to the Neptune Company, and the Superior Oil Company extracting oil in the Gulf of Suez, another American company--the Western Desert, is operating on the Mediterranean shelf of the Sinai in the area of the town of El-Arish, points out the London magazine THE ECONOMIST. The first well on occupied Sinai was drilled by Mon crief International, listed as a Panamanian company, but with headquarters in Fort Worth, Texas.

Meanwhile, Tel Aviv is not too much concerned with preserving a semblance of the United States' "neutrality." The Israeli paper HA'AREZ gleefully announced that oil extraction at the Alma field, 45 kilometres from the Sinai town of At-Tur, which achieved 20,000 barrels daily, contributes to the strengthening of Israel's economy, serving as a prerequisite for turning it into a "great power" in the Middle East.

It is no wonder, therefore, that the Israeli leaders would hear nothing about returning the occupied territories. Washington, for its part, claiming the role of a "peace-maker" in the Middle East, encourages this policy of plundering the natural wealth belonging to the Arab people.

SENATE VOTES TO RESTORE ENTRY VISA DISCRIMINATION

LD271805Y Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Washington, July 27, TASS--The American Senate has voted to restore to the State Department the authority to bar foreigners from visiting the United States on the basis of their political affiliation. By 50 votes against 42 it reversed a policy established a year ago. When pressured by American and world public opinion, the Congress was compelled to rule that membership in political organizations, including the Communist Party, could not serve as a motive for denying entry visas to the United States.

Restored, thereby, is one of the provisions of the reactionary MacCaran-Walter law, adopted during the years of the "cold war", which prohibited the granting of entry visas to "communists, Marxists, and persons linked with groups of similar convictions."

By taking this step, the top chamber of the U.S. Congress has shown the value of the verbiage of Washington government and political leaders about "freedom" and "liberties". It also shows that the American legislators do not wish to reckon with the Final Act of the Helsinki conference signed by the U.S. President, which clearly says that all the signatory-states set before themselves the task of facilitating freer movements and contacts on an individual and collective, unofficial and official bases between people, institutions and organizations of the participating states.

One of the initiators of this decision was the well-known "hawkish" Senator Henry M. Jackson. At active campaign in support of this step was also conducted by the reactionary AFL-CIO leader George Meany.

Coming out against this undemocratic measure, Senator George McGovern said that a ban on entry into the United States of members of communist parties or other organizations makes it appear that the United States is afraid to expose its citizens to political ideas different from their own.

The discriminatory measure, approved by the Senate, will be considered also by the House of Representatives.

HOUSE COMMITTEE APPROVES RECORD U.S. MILITARY BUDGET

LD280910Y Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Washington, July 28, TASS--The Appropriations Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives has approved the biggest ever military budget of the United States for the next fiscal year to the tune of 119.4 billion dollars. Considering the funds passing over from the current fiscal year, the appropriations to the Pentagon will total almost 130 billion dollars.

BRIEFS

SOVIET BAPTISTS IN U.S.--New York, July 26, TASS--A delegation from the Soviet Union, headed by Mikhail Zhidkov, head of the Moscow Baptist Church, attends the 10th International Conference of the Mennonite Voluntary Service, now underway in Wichita, Kansas. Welcoming the delegation, one of the sponsors of the conference P. Crabill spoke highly of the visit, and noted that the visit promoted the development of Soviet-American relations. Calls for disarmament and stronger peace sounded in speeches made by participants in the conference. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2124 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD]

SOVIET-AMERICAN SYMPOSIUM--The All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Testing Stockbreeding and Fodder Production Machines and Equipment recently arranged a 2-day symposium for farm specialists and scientists from the USSR and from the American (Licence) and Company firm. The symposium, dedicated to issues involving the mechanization of corn, soybean and sorghum growing, was held at Grebenka, Kievskaya Oblast. The symposium participants inspected Soviet-made farm machines, and the institute's laboratories and testing facilities. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1810 GMT 22 Jul 78 AU]

U.S. FREIGHTER IN NAKHODKA--The U.S. motorship (Burgess Hills) has anchored in Nakhodka. It delivered a large consignment of equipment and spare parts for the construction of the Baykal-Amur main railway, the mining industry and other branches of the national economy of the Far East and Eastern Siberia. [Text] [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0955 GMT 23 Jul 78 OW]

PRC CUTS TIES WITH NATIONS QUESTIONING ITS HEGEMONIST PLANS

LD271605Y Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 26 Jul 78 p 9 LD

[B. Krymov article: "'Selfless Assistance' Peking Style"]

[Text] NCNA has transmitted a PRC note to Albania in which the Chinese leaders state categorically that they "have no other choice but to end economic and military aid to Albania, and the payments made to Albania in the form of aid, and recall economic and military specialists working in Albania."

Thus, for the second time recently, Peking has unilaterally broken an aid agreement and unceremoniously withdrawn its solemn promises and its word (on the principle: "My word--I will do what I like with it"). Earlier, it had flagrantly and provocatively declared its refusal to continue aid to Vietnam.

Foreign observers emphasize the pretexts under which these steps were taken. Vietnam was accused, in particular, of a "bad" attitude toward persons of Chinese extraction living in Vietnam. The Peking leaders also regarded as a "bad" attitude the fact that Vietnam refers to the Chinese minority in that country by a name which does not suit Peking. Vietnam calls them the Hoa, or Vietnamese of Chinese extraction, while Peking demands that they be regarded as "Chinese emigrants" and nothing else.

In Peking's complaints to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], there are many similar absurd assertions but these provided Peking with the pretext for alleging the SRV's "anti-Chinese policy."

There is also mention on an "anti-Chinese" path in the latest note to Albania. How is this expressed? Apparently, by the fact that the Albanians are...deliberately arranging accidents in enterprises constructed with Chinese help. Thus, in early 1978, the Ballsh oil combine was commissioned by the Chinese. "In just over 3 months, eight serious accidents took place" (from the Peking note). It seems that these accidents were arranged "to blacken China." Elsewhere in the note, ignoring its earlier statement, the Chinese Foreign Ministry warns the Albanians that serious production defects have been discovered in aircraft hardware manufactured in the PRC and supplied by it, and that these defects will inevitably lead to catastrophes unless...unless Albania changes its attitude toward the PRC.

The true reason for the halt of Chinese aid to Vietnam was discreetly but accurately discussed recently by Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Phan Khien: "...Vietnam adheres strictly to a self-sufficient and independent course, but China unilaterally imposes its opinion." Peking will not tolerate the least sign of disagreement with its hegemonist, great-power policy. Those who do not immediately agree to submit to Peking's subjugation are threatened with penalties, beginning with the cessation of aid and ending with the threat of military invasion. Peking, by ending its aid to countries toward which it had recently sworn eternal love and indestructible friendship, is trying to kill two birds with one stone: to make them "submit" and at the same time to save resources. It has indeed struck two targets--but not the ones it was aiming for. The countries to which Peking gives "selfless," "openhearted fraternal" aid "with no strings attached" (quotations from statements by Peking figures) have begun to fear: Will the oil refinery blow up, will bridges collapse, will helicopters fall apart in the air, if they have been constructed and supplied by China? And--more serious--they have seen that the words about Peking's "selflessness" could tomorrow become undisguised and fierce great-Han diktat.

SINOLOGIST KOVALEV CITED AT CCP CONGRESS COMMEMORATION

OW2704141 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 25 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society held a public meeting on 24 July at Moscow's House of Friendship with Peoples of Foreign Countries to mark the 50th anniversary of the 6th CCP Congress.

Activists from the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, Soviet Sinologists and representatives of the Moscow public, attended the soiree.

In his report on the Sixth CCP Congress, Comrade Kovalev, Sinologist and doctor of history, said: Fifty years have elapsed since the Sixth CCP Congress, a major event in the history of the CCP. After the failure of the 1925-27 great revolution, this congress could not be held in China because the Kuomintang reactionaries were running wild. The CCP Central Committee justifiably decided to hold the congress in the Soviet Union with the endorsement of the communist international.

The Sixth CCP Congress, held from 18 June to 11 July 1928, was a major event in the history of the communist and revolutionary movement in China. For years, the decisions adopted at this congress guided the struggle for liberation of the Chinese nation and the world.

Comrade Kovalev continued: The Sixth CCP Congress paid serious attention to the question of land and the peasantry. It expounded in detail the characteristics of social and economic relations in the countryside and formulated CCP strategy and tactics for the peasants' movement.

This congress reiterated the CCP's allegiance to Marxism-Leninism and confirmed the inseparable connection between the Chinese revolution and the world revolutionary movement. It called on Chinese communists to strengthen their alliance with the Soviet communists, the Soviet Union and the working class of other countries.

Comrade Kovalev concluded: The congress formulated the guiding principles for the CCP in carrying out the struggle for liberation of the Chinese nation and the world. Regrettably, it seems that Maoist historians have done their utmost to minimize the significance of the Sixth CCP Congress' decision on fundamental issues in the Chinese revolution. While commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Sixth CCP Congress, the Soviet people hold that it is their duty to continue the traditional friendship between the Soviet and Chinese people existing since the Great October Socialist Revolution. The Soviet people sincerely believe that Soviet-Chinese friendship is bound to emerge victorious.

HUNGARY'S KADAR ARRIVES FOR SHORT VACATION

LD271346Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, arrived in the Soviet Union today for a short vacation at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

HUNGARIAN MILITARY PROSECUTORS STUDY SOVIETS WORK

LD280919Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Work Experience Exchanged"]

[Text] A delegation of Hungarian military prosecutors, headed by Maj Gen G. Biro, Hungarian deputy public prosecutor and chief military prosecutor, was in the Soviet Union 17 through 22 July on the invitation of Justice Col Gen A.G. Gornyy, chief military prosecutor.

The delegation members met with leading personnel of the chief military prosecutor's office. The meeting participants exchanged work experience in the main directions of prosecuting activity, as well as on questions connected with mutual legal assistance. The Hungarian comrades visited the military institute, where they familiarized themselves with the study base and organization of the study process in the military law faculty.

The delegation visited military prosecutor's offices and a military unit of the Red Banner Carpathian Military District and familiarized themselves with the practice of collaboration among military prosecuting organs, command staff and party political organs on questions of the servicemen's legal education and preventing violations of the law.

Maj Gen G. Biro and his companions were received by R.A. Rudenko, USSR prosecutor general and actual state councilor of justice, and Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The delegation visited the V.I. Lenin mausoleum and saw the sights of Moscow and Lvov.

PRAVDA REPORTS BULGARIAN PARTY PLENUM DISCUSSIONS

LD280709Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "BCP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Sofia, 22 July--The Bulgarian news agency [BTA] has reported that an extended BCP Central Committee plenum has been held in Sofia. It heard a report entitled "On the Accelerated Development of the Main Directions of Scientific and Technical Progress in the People's Republic of Bulgaria" and adopted a corresponding decision. Scientists, ministers, leaders of higher educational establishments and party and economic leaders took part in the debate on the report.

The plenum discussed several organizational questions. T. Bozhinov and S. Mikhaylov were elected secretaries of the BCP Central Committee. I. Prumov was released from his duties as secretary of the BCP Central Committee in connection with his transfer to other work.

CPSU CHIEF STUDIES POLISH WORK IN LIGHT, FOOD INDUSTRIES

LD251535Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Familiarization With Experience"]

[Text] F.I. Mochalin, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Light and Food Industry section, visited Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, to familiarize himself with the PZPR's work experience in the leadership of the development of light and food industry. During his stay in Poland F.I. Mochalin was received by S. Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

ROMANIAN, BULGARIAN WARSHIPS TO VISIT BLACK SEA PORT

LD271603Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "To Celebrate Navy Day"]

[Text] In accordance with an agreement reached, detachments of warships from Bulgaria and Romania will pay official 5-day friendly visits to Sevastopol at the end of July to celebrate USSR Navy Day.

The detachments of ships will be headed by Vice Adm V. Yanakiev, commander of the Bulgarian Navy, and Capt (I. Tiukhan), deputy commander of the Romanian Navy.

SOVIET WEEKLY REPORTS PRC DECISION TO CUT ALBANIAN AID

AU2417485Y Moscow in Albanian to Albania 1530 GMT 24 Jul 78 AU

[Text] The Soviet political weekly NOVOYE VREMYA has reported the Chinese Government decision to cut off all aid and credits to Albania. NOVOYE VREMYA notes that all the Chinese specialists have been withdrawn from Albania. Observers regard the Chinese authorities' decision as a reprisal against the Albanian leadership, which is publicly criticizing Peking's (?siding) with the imperialist and reactionary force and also the Maoist Three Worlds theory.

What catches one's eye is the fact that Peking's anti-Albanian action took place soon after a similar action taken against Vietnam. Commenting on this coincidence, the Vietnamese newspaper NHAN DAN wrote: China has stopped its aid to foreign countries [word indistinct] of imposing its diktat. China has cut off its aid to Vietnam and Albania when it is (?providing) military assistance to Cambodia and Zaire and is strengthening its relations with the fascist junta in Chile.

TASS REPORTS DISMISSAL OF PORTUGAL'S SOARES

LD272008Y Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Lisbon, July 27, TASS--Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares told the press after a meeting with President Santos Ramalho Eanes that the head of state had dismissed him as prime minister.

CUNHAL COMMENTS ON GOVERNMENT CRISIS, ATTACKS CDS

LD271337Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Worsening Crisis"]

[Text] Lisbon, 24 July--The Social Democratic Center Party [CDS] National Council has decided to recall all its ministers from the coalition government. The CDS statement indicates that the centrists will return only if their partners in the cabinet--the socialists--agree to fulfill a series of demands, particularly government reorganization and the resignation of Luis Saias, minister of agriculture and fisheries, whose policy does not suit the big landowners.

Portuguese democratic circles believe that concession to the CDS demands by the socialists would mean not only a serious undermining of Socialist Party [PS] positions but also a new shift to the right and a threat to democracy.

If the PS leaders are able to say "no" to the centrists' blackmail, the CDS operation to undermine stability will fail and favorable conditions will arise for strengthening the existing regime and resolving national problems, A. Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP], stated, speaking at a rally. He stressed that "if the socialists yield to the CDS demands the government will inevitably lose society's support and will meet with still more decisive opposition among the working people and the people's masses." At the same time Cunhal noted that the alternative to the present PS-CDS coalition is a government capable of strengthening the antifascists' and democrats' positions and implementing a policy of defending Portuguese interests and its people as a free and independent nation. The operation which the centrists have launched, Cunhal said, is part of a general attack by reaction aimed at destroying the people's revolutionary gains and civil rights and freedoms.

The PCP secretary general noted that in the present complex situation the authorities' agreement to the return to Portugal of A. Thomaz, the last president of the period of the fascist regime, is another factor creating tension. Together with the release of former PIDE [International State Defense Police] agents, the restoration of fascists to responsible state posts and the edging out of participants in the 25 April [1974] revolution and other democrats, Cunhal said, the agreement to Thomaz' return must indicate the seriousness of the threat hanging over Portuguese democracy.

SOVIETS SCORE EUROPEAN NATIONS ON TRIALS, HUMAN RIGHTS

French 'Illogical' Reaction Hit

LD280913Y Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 26 Jul 78 p 9 LD

[Vladimir Katin article: "Logic and Antilogic"]

[Text] Paris--As is known, the trials of certain Soviet citizens have been held recently in our country. [paragraph continues]

These persons' criminal activity against the people and the state and their ties with foreign intelligence were exposed, objectively proved and confirmed by witnesses. They were given the punishment they deserved.

In the West, particularly in France, the acts of Soviet justice were distorted beyond recognition. The press raised a ballyhoo about the criminal trials in the USSR and rushed to defend and shield the criminals.

There is reason to suppose that the anti-Soviet campaign was started on a signal from one coordinating center. Apparently the same one for which the condemned criminals worked.

In the years I have spent abroad I have studied the ways of the press well. Many Western journalists are quite simply "programmed" to a negative interpretation of any events taking place in the Soviet Union. If, say, a Soviet spaceship has spent 90 days in space, this information will inevitably be tinged with doubt--why not 100 days? And so it is in literally everything, on every subject and every pretext. That is why there was nothing surprising in the uproar raised here in defense of the criminals.

Another curious thing. A whole group of people are being tried in Paris itself at the moment--14 members of an organization which is banned in France, which advocates autonomy for Brittany. They were all engaged in activity aimed at undermining the state, against its institutions and the interests of the nation. And in Toulouse another group has been arrested, from an organization known as (Gari), which is also banned. The local authorities periodically fish out and put on trial members of the illegal Corsican nationalist organization. And so on and so forth. In a word, legal procedure in France enforces the law which is laid down in the country. And nobody--neither the press nor any of the political parties--comes to the defense of persons encroaching on the state's interests. This position on the part of the press and the public is logical and understandable. But now certain criminals have been tried in the USSR. And France's mass information media have taken alarm, which is clearly illogical. Perplexity at the very least is aroused by the fact that even certain progressive publications are among those which have taken alarm.

I once asked the chief editor of LE MONDE, during a conversation: What will they do with me if I publish an article which is knowingly slanderous against someone? He answered, laughing, that there is a law about that and I would be tried for libel in the press and probably sent to prison. "That would be logical and correct," I replied. "And if some individual slanders and defames a whole society, what then?"

My interlocutor did not know if there is a law on that in the French legal system. Well, we have such a law, and it operates strictly.

British Double Standards

LD272052Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[TASS observer Vladimir Vasilyev commentary]

[Text] The anti-Soviet campaign launched in the West over the trials of Shcharanskiy and Ginzberg now seems to have reached a regular frenzy. But it would be hard to find any semblance of logic, let alone ordinary decency, in the words and deeds of the Western spokesmen defending human rights in the Soviet Union.

At times, indeed, the hypocrisy of the sponsors of this campaign and of the media reaches such proportions that one can't help wondering to what extent does a reader or listener have to have been brainwashed to swallow that?

A few days ago it became known that a dozen leftwing trade unionists had been expelled from the British delegation to the World Youth and Student Festival starting tomorrow in Havana. In the letter they received from the leadership of the delegation is expressed doubt as to whether their approach to the festival will accord with the tenets and spirit of British participation. The meaning of this diplomatic phrase can be a secret to no one: The leadership of the delegation felt that these undesirable elements would, according to the PRESS ASSOCIATION, not use the festival as a forum for British criticism of human rights and dissident trials in the Soviet Union.

Well, I must say that even in the ultra hypocritical pronouncements of the British champions of human rights abroad, this is not something that you will come across often. Leftwing trade unionists have been deprived of the right to take part in the festival, merely on the suspicion that they might not join in an anti-Soviet campaign, but, if so, what about freedom of speech? What about the right to one's opinion, and to expressing it, which the leaders of the delegation are so determined to back vociferously when it comes to the Soviet Union? It would be interesting to hear their reply to this question, and thereby gain a deeper insight into this British phenomenon which smacks so strongly of double standards. And anyway, here is fresh evidence that the sponsors of the campaign in defense of human rights in the Soviet Union couldn't care less about real human rights. Such campaigns tend to build up an atmosphere in which few people in the country can resist the psychological pressure and retain their own opinions if those opinions happen to differ from those advocated by the mass media and by the anti-Sovieteers. Certainly few people would be able to form opinions of their own in such an atmosphere.

And the British champions of human rights spare no abuse for such people. Just recall the abuse hurled by British newspapers and politicians at Alex Kitson, who was brave enough to express approval of a few things in the Soviet Union. This Labor Party functionary was actually ostracized and Fleet Street referred to him in terms that would be more applicable to Jack the Ripper. Or look at the touching unanimity with which the Wester press has been criticizing the American ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young, just because he told the truth about the thousands of political prisoners in the United States.

Nobody actually made the least effort to refute what he said. He was simply strongly advised to shut his mouth and the president didn't sack him only because he feared losing the black vote.

In both the United States and Britain the champions of human rights like to invoke the Helsinki Final Act whenever they discuss the Soviet Union. But why don't they ever recall that act in relation to human rights in their own countries? One gets the clear impression that human rights in the United States or Britain, from their point of view, are simply worthless, and don't even merit mention.

Kohl's Remarks Criticized

LD272354Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1625 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

["A Depressing Spectacle"--TASS headline]

[Excerpts] Moscow--TASS political observer Igor Orlov writes:

In the pages of the West German AUGSBURGER ALLGEMEINE, Helmut Kohl, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union [CDU], has been hurling thunder and lightning over imaginary infringements of human rights in the USSR. Without proof, he has been alleging that the Soviet Union "is trying the patience of its allies." Concerning the FRG Government's position Kohl declares that it is "a depressing spectacle." Why is that? Well, only because it is not joining in the malicious anti-Soviet campaign.

The rumpus over imaginary infringements of human rights in the USSR is nothing new. It is well-known that it is precisely in the Soviet Union that human rights are guaranteed by the world's most (?democratic) constitution and are strictly observed. As for the propaganda campaign which the West has launched, it [the Western campaign] is pursuing quite definite goals, which are directly opposed to striving for expansion and deepening of the detente process and strengthening trust and cooperation between states.

If indeed H. Kohl had decided to show himself as a champion of human rights, would it not have been worth his while to roll up his sleeves and get down to business where things are really not too good regarding these rights, for instance, in his own country? For example, he could engage in a study of the problem of the practical application of the berufsverbot, that is, the ban on the professions, or in other words the deprivation of nonconformists of their right to work in the FRG's public and state institutions.

It would not have cost him much effort to establish that in the 6 years which have elapsed since the adoption of the "decision on radical elements," 2 million persons have undergone checks "for loyalty" in the special commissions created by the authorities of all the West German laender. More than 4,000 FRG citizens have been rejected from jobs because of their democratic and progressive convictions. On the pretext of "a strengthening of internal security" systematic surveillance of citizens is going on in the FRG, as well as an intensification of police repressions against democrats.

Kohl could also take an interest in the catastrophic position of hundreds of thousands of foreign workers in the FRG, whose socioeconomic and political rights have been extremely infringed.

If Kohl writes about "a depressing spectacle," then it is precisely such a spectacle that is presented by himself and certain other politicians in the West who, in frivolously joining in the propaganda campaign "in defense of human rights" in the Soviet Union, which has been artificially whipped up by opponents of detente, are losing sight of the fact that this campaign is turning back against them like a boomerang.

TASS REPORTS PERSECUTION OF GERMAN COMMUNIST PARTY

LD272205Y Moscow TASS English 2137 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, July 27, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Bashmachnikov reports:

In an atmosphere of grave crisis phenomena, with neo-Nazi's intensifying activity and the reaction stepping up its onslaught against elementary civic rights, the persecution is beginning in the FRG of the leadership of the German Communist Party and of its press organ, the paper UNSERE ZEIT. These facts, which testify to the anti-democratic tendencies in the country, were highlighted at a press conference held here today by a spokesman of the German Communist Party board for the press E. Weber, and the assistant editor in chief of the paper UNSERE ZEIT G. Reichel. They spoke of the outrageous anti-constitutional actions against the chairman of the GCP Herbert Mies and members of the Presidium of GCP's board Josef Angenfort and Martha Buschmenn. These leaders of the party of the West German working people were put on the "black lists of wanted persons" and files on them were drawn up at the Federal frontier-guards and other official services. An action has been brought against the paper UNSERE ZEIT.

The Presidium of the party's board, E. Weber said, sent Chancellor Schmidt and Minister of the Interior Baum protests against these gross violations of the constitution with demands to put an end to the persecution. So far neither the chancellor nor the minister have replied.

The scandalous actions against the GCP, he pointed, are fresh proof that equal chances for political parties in the FRG are out of the question. Attempts are made to paint the GCP as a party "hostile to the constitution" and to distort in every way its constructive policy of protecting the vital interests of the working people, its struggle against mass unemployment in the country, for detente and disarmament. Here is an attempt to discredit the party of the West German communists in the eyes of the people.

NATO MAY BE BEHIND ANTI-SOVIETISM IN NORWAY

LD2723457 Moscow in Swedish to Sweden 1900 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Report from Oslo by PRAVADA correspondent in the Scandanavian countries]

[Text] A campaign has recently started in Norway aimed at fomenting military-political psychosis and anti-Soviet feelings in the country. A number of civilian and military persons have made absurd statements to the effect that Soviet merchant ships, which are plying their usual routes along the northern Norwegian coast, are doing this with a hostile purpose. It is possible that these statements have been inspired by NATO circles. The central organ of the ruling Norwegian Labor Party, the paper ARBEIDERBLADET, has had to deny the allegations. The paper turns to the minister of the law of the sea and fisheries, Jens Evensen. He replied with good reason that one must be careful about making such statements. The paper DAGBLADET recalls in the same connection how in 1972 a big fuss was made about a report that a Warsaw Pact submarine had been found in the Sogne Ford. It later proved that this report was pure fantasy.

The paper notes that even today there are various fabrications, in which the politicians and military persons compete in coming out with the most aggressive statements. It must be pointed out that NATO's representatives in Norway are so actively spreading provocative anti-Soviet rumors that Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund and Defense Minister Rolf Hansen were forced to warn them against overdramatizing the situation.

SPAIN'S BASQUE PROBLEM CANNOT BE SOLVED BY TERRORISM

LD271730Y Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2200 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The recent act of terrorism which cost the lives of two high ranking army officers motivated the Spanish people. Strong contingents of police and the civil guard have been mobilized in the hunt for the assassins of both officers. The military branch of ETA claimed responsibility for the Madrid murders. Our observer, Yuriy Konstantinov, writes:

Everything seems to point to the fact that the perpetrators of this sinister crime wanted to provoke a coup among the conservative sectors of the military hierarchy. Is it not indeed significant that the ultra rightwingers of Blas Pinar's "Fuerza Nueva" [new force] chanted at the scene of the murder: "The army to power" and called for the resignation of the Suarez government?

Generally, each terrorist act committed by ETA is accompanied by neofascist actions aimed at (?dragging) Spain (?back to the former) corporative system. Reactionaries consider that the man in the street, intimidated by terrorist acts and not knowing much about politics, will form the foundation for an antidemocratic crusade. As the daily EL PAIS wrote, these are subversive activities, planned and worked out, aimed at creating a climate of chaos and fear in the country and, in effect at thwarting the democratization of Spanish political life.

Spain inherited terrorism from its Francoist past and the honorary president of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, Tierno Galvan, has described terrorism as a cancerous tumor in Spain's body political. Terrorism was fed on the climate of arbitrariness and violence which prevailed in the dictatorship. Having set the trail of democratic change, the Suarez government stated that it resolutely supported a total peaceful break with the Francoist past and evidently, it has made considerable progress along this road. The draft constitution, approved by congress, which for the first time in over 40 years gives the regions of Spain the right to autonomy, is ample proof of this.

Of course, there are still quite a few obstacles to be overcome along the road of democratic change, and complex regional problems still remain to be resolved so as to achieve the national reconciliation of all Spaniards.

The problem of Euzkadi, perhaps the most entrenched, should be resolved not amid armed confrontation and organized violence, but over the negotiating table, with the political parties of Euzkadi and the representatives of the Basque separatist groupings.

This is the opinion of Spanish democratic public opinion, which energetically condemns terrorism.

BRIEFS

ITALIAN DELEGATION--Vitaliy Ruben, the chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on Wednesday received a delegation of Italian senators led by Tullia Romagnoli Carettoni, vice president of the Senate. During the conversation, held in a friendly atmosphere, they discussed problems of expanding Soviet-Italian parliamentary links. [Text] [Moscow in Italian to Italy 1730 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD]

COMMENT ON EGYPTIAN SUSPENSION OF TALKS WITH ISRAEL

LD2713547 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "Cairo Adopts a Compulsory Step"]

[Text] Egyptian Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil has stated that Egypt is suspending direct talks with Israel. This decision was taken yesterday at a meeting of the Egyptian National Security Council. At the same time he suggested that the Israeli military delegation, which has been in Egypt since the first and only meeting of the joint Egyptian-Israeli Military Committee last January should leave the country.

Cairo's decision stems from Tel Aviv's posture in the separate talks. Yet it also comes as an indirect admission of the failure of the Egyptian policy. During the 8 months of separate talks, which took place at various levels and in various venues, the question of the Middle East settlement has not moved an inch from its position. This despite the large concessions Egypt has made to Israel, particularly regarding the Palestinian question.

Cairo has abandoned its backing of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people. It has also relinquished the principle of the obligatory control of this organization in deciding the fate of the Palestinians and the need to establish an independent Palestinian state. These large concessions by Egypt have been seen by Israel as evidence of Egyptian weakness. Moreover, the concessions led Israel to believe that Cairo would totally surrender later on in the face of Tel Aviv's threatening demands. Thus Israel's hardened posture, which once again was confirmed by the tripartite talks at Leeds Castle, as well as the Israeli Knesset's approval of Begin's policy.

The futility of the attempts to find a solution to the Mideast dispute through separate talks that is somewhat acceptable to the Arabs needs no clarification. There is not one Arab state that openly supports the Egyptian peace initiative. Over 2 months ago, Morocco declared that it was withholding its support. A few days ago, Jordan again refused to take part in the Egyptian-Israeli separate talks, despite U.S. pressure on it during the visit by special U.S. envoy Alfred Atherton.

Various Arab papers are publishing more and more articles criticizing Egyptian policy. For example, many of the Beirut papers have often noted a direct connection between the Egyptian-Israeli talks and a worsening of the situation in Lebanon. As a consequence of this situation Cairo has been forced to announce its suspension of separate talks with the aggressor. Yet it is clear from all that has been mentioned that the Egyptian leaders are still hoping that they will force Israel to change its posture by relying on the United States, a move that will provide the impetus--so they believe--to continue the talks in the future. However, the entire history of the separate talks has confirmed that such hopes are built on sand.

KORYAVIN ON NEED FOR COMPREHENSIVE MIDEAST SETTLEMENT

LD2714517 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 29, Signed to Press 20 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[L. Koryavin article: "Diplomatic Novocain"]

[Text] A certain Arab journalist graphically observed that U.S. diplomacy in the Near East is implementing a course of "minipressure on Israel with maxiconcessions from Cairo." Recent events show that Washington has stuck to its old line. [paragraph continues]

To suppose that it will force Tel Aviv to embark on the path toward a real settlement of the Near East problem remains an illusion. On the contrary, the United States has intensified its military and political support for Israel. In this connection Israel has adopted tougher positions and is trying to impose a kind of "peace" on the Arab states which would be advantageous solely to Tel Aviv and Washington.

U.S. diplomacy has made energetic efforts to breathe new life into the separate Israeli-Egyptian contacts, which have become bogged down. The narcotic effect of the "diplomatic novocain" has worn off and the complete hopelessness and futility of a separate deal has been revealed. Israel has not even made minimal concessions in questions of a comprehensive settlement of the Near East crisis. As before it is refusing to withdraw its troops from the occupied Arab territories and is desperately opposing satisfaction of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to their own state.

As far as further diplomatic "initiatives" by Cairo are concerned, these are also a very long way from leading the Near East to peace and tranquility. What Cairo is proposing is not a struggle to eliminate the consequences of Israeli aggression but a capitulation by the victims of that aggression--the Arab countries--in the face of Tel Aviv's demands, which are virtually ultimatums. Cairo's "proposals" in fact ignore the just demands of the Palestinians, but unless the Palestinian problem is solved, the complex Near East issue as a whole cannot be unravelled. Even TIME magazine admitted that "As-Sadat's proposal with regard to the problem of Palestinian representation is deliberately vague: 'representatives of the Palestinian people,' his plan states, 'would have voting rights when drawing up a final settlement.' However, the proposal does not mention the PLO, with which Israel is refusing to negotiate....This was a signal indicating that Egypt is trying to avoid any formulas whatsoever that might necessarily anger the Israelis."

Since his trip to Israel and Egypt, U.S. Vice President Mondale has choreographed yet another meeting of Israeli and Egyptian representatives in London. This time the United States is playing the role not of an intermediary but of a direct participant --U.S. Secretary of State Vance sat down at the negotiating table together with the foreign ministers of Egypt and Israel.

The position of Israel, which is again demonstrating its implacability in a Near East settlement, of which it can see only one type--an Israeli type--is significant. The London meeting had not even started when Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, as TIME wrote, had already hastened to declare: "This will probably be a futile waste of time but I like London. Maybe I might even get to see some plays I have not yet managed to see."

This is not simply a display of cynicism but political blackmail and a calculation that the other side at the London meeting must heed Israel's voice and its demands. It is also a calculation on further active support from the United States which still considers Israel its chief outpost in the Near East. It is no accident that political commentators have begun to talk now about an intensification of U.S.-Israeli military cooperation. The idea of creating a NATO-type bloc in the Near East is even being put forward. It is being called the "Middle East [Blizhniy Vostok] Treaty Organization, or METO." Apart from Israel, it is proposed that it also include reactionary Arab forces but, of course, Washington and Tel Aviv will play the dominant role in the bloc.

Whether Moshe Dayan will visit London's famous "theaterland" is not known, but the presentation staged at Leeds Castle ("for security purposes" the British authorities hid the participants in the talks away behind its walls almost 100 km from the British capital) was performed before the eyes of a world public that has long since become convinced that it is impossible to achieve genuine peace in the Middle East by half measures, separate deals, and political gestures bordering upon theatrical effects. The path to genuine peace lies only through a comprehensive settlement and through the total elimination of the consequences of the Israeli aggression.

KAMIL SAYS ISRAEL MUST RENOUNCE 'OUTDATED CONCEPTIONS'

LD272222Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1552 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, 27 July--The Egyptian National Security Council has decided to halt the activities of the Israeli military mission, which has been in Egypt for more than 6 months. It formed part of the so-called Egyptian-Israeli Military Committee, which studied military aspects of the separate deal which the two countries were working out.

Egyptian Defense Minister Al-Jamasi claimed that "the Egyptian Government's decision reaffirms its position, according to which there will be no direct contacts with Israel until the Begin government works out constructive new proposals for settlement talks."

Egyptian foreign minister Kamil has rejected Israeli claims that the Egyptian side put forward a new peace plan during the meeting between President as-Sadat and Israli Defense Minister Weizman. In a declaration made after the session of the National Security Council, Makol stressed that Egypt has only one plan, which was discussed recently during the tripartite conference at Leeds Castle (England). The minister also said that Egypt was ready to resume direct contacts with Israel at any level, if the Israeli side would demonstrate its readiness to renounce "outdated conceptions."

London, 27 Jul--According to a REUTER report from Tel Aviv, Israeli Prime Minister Begin has stated that "despite Cairo's unexpected decision, chances for progress in the peace talks remain good." He said that the Israeli military delegation base in Egypt "did not play an important role in the dialog between Israel and Egypt."

It is also reported that a motion of no confidence in the Begin government proposed by the opposition Israeli Labor Party, accusing the present government of "losing a chance to achieve a peace settlement," has been defeated in the Israeli Knesset (parliament). The motion was opposed by 70 deputies and supported by 35.

AS-SADAT'S INTENTION TO DISSOLVE ASU ABANDONS SOCIALISM

LD272032Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Pavel Demchenko commentary]

[Excerpts] As-Sadat's speech marking the July 1952 revolution anniversary was a lengthy one and some of the points it involved have drawn the attention of both Egyptians and non-Egyptians.

The first thing is As-Sadat's declaration of intention to dissolve the Arab Socialist Union [ASU]. This would mean in effect abolishing the slogan that Egypt is heading toward socialism.

The point at issue now is whether Egypt is taking such a direction. One should mention just one thing that preceded As-Sadat's decision: For 8 months Egypt has been intermittently holding talks with Israel, and it should be noted that these talks caused specific illusions to come to many Egyptians minds, such as hoping that Egypt, after it had left the Arab-Israeli conflict for good, would be able to concentrate her efforts on economic affairs to raise the masses' standard of living. We now know that these talks have failed, that the material situation of the population has not improved, and that little effort is being made to improve it. Disillusionment and dissatisfaction are now widespread among the broad masses of the Egyptian population.

It is hard to foresee at this stage the consequences of a dissolution of the ASU in Egypt. The intention now is to dissolve the leadership of this organization, to change its structure, and to abolish the socialist slogans associated with it.

U.S. TO INCREASE MILITARY AID TO YAR THROUGH SAUDI ARABIA

LD271732Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The United States intends to increase military aid to North Yemen (?through) coordination of weapons exports with Saudi Arabia. For example Saudi Arabia in the near future is to hand the San'a' authorities a consignment of war planes it had bought from the United States. The Foreign Ministry has announced that two U.S. officers are shortly to go to San'a' to establish the volume of the military consignments. Observers believe the U.S. military assistance increases the tension in the southern Arabian Peninsula and in the Red Sea region.

ISRAELI AIRSPACE INTRUSIONS AGAINST LEBANON CONTINUE

LD281038Y Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, July 28, TASS--Two Israeli airforce planes invaded the air space of Lebanon today and flew over the Lebanese capital. So Israeli provocative actions against Lebanon continue.

KARAMI OPPOSES CHRISTIAN ATTEMPTS TO SPLIT LEBANON

LD271906Y Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, July 27, TASS--Imperialism and Zionism are to blame for exacerbation of the situation in Lebanon, states prominent Lebanese politician, former Prime Minister Rashid Karami, who strongly condemned attempts to split the country into separate mini-states on the religious principle. Such attempts are undertaken by the right-wing Christian political groupings collaborating with Israel. Plans for dividing the country and the build-up of an internal political crisis, he stressed, present a very grave danger to Arab countries.

Rashid Karami called for creating a broad national front, for stronger solidarity with other Arab peoples in the interests of liberating the occupied lands and restoring the legitimate rights of the Palestine Arab people.

IRAQ EXPELS 10 BRITISH EMBASSY WORKERS IN BAGHDAD

LD272040Y Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, July 27, TASS--Iraq has decided to expel ten staff members of the British Embassy in Baghdad. They have been told to leave the country within a period of one week.

As reported by the IRAQ NEWS AGENCY (INA), Iraq's decision followed after the "unfriendly measures of the British Government, which expelled a definite [as received] number of staff members of the Iraqi Embassy and of other Iraqi institutions in London on false and groundless charges."

IRAQI PAPER ON 'TRIAL' OF AS-SADAT FOR BETRAYAL OF ARABS

LD272202Y Moscow TASS in English 2102 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, July 27, TASS--At the trial of the Egyptian President as-Sadat, which will open here in August, we shall try to political course and actions of a person who has betrayed the Arabs and their ideals, it was stated in the newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH by Ahmad 'Abd al-'Al, chairman of the prosecution committee. The decision to hear the cause of As-Sadat, he noted, was adopted by the All-Arab Peoples' Congress, which includes representatives of different trade-union and public organizations of many Arab states.

We possess, he said, a large number of documents and evidence containing serious charges against As-Sadat. We intend to strip him of Arab and Egyptian citizenship for his betrayal of his nation and people.

SYRIAN MINISTER HAILS SOVIET ECONOMIC AID

LD280707Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[K. Geyvandov report: "Good Wishes"]

[Excerpts] Damascus--The devotion of a considerable part of the Soviet pavilion's exhibit to one of the 15 union republics comprising our multinational state has become a fine tradition at the Damascus international fair. This year it is Turkmenia. Its successes delight each of the Soviet pavilion's numerous visitors, who leave warm inscriptions in the visitor's book.

On 20 July, national Soviet Union day was celebrated at the fair. After familiarizing himself with the exhibit, M. al-'Imadi, Syrian minister of the economy and foreign trade, said:

"It has given me great satisfaction to visit the impressive pavilion of the Soviet Union--our friend. The exhibits displayed here reflect the Soviet peoples' great achievements. They also attest to the fact that mutually advantageous trade between our two countries is constantly developing. Using every opportunity, we are making great efforts to boost the national economy. The Soviet Union's aid is helping this greatly."

LIBYA, DJIBOUTI PUBLISH JOINT COMMUNIQUE; PROMOTE NONALINEMENT

LD272158Y Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, July 27, TASS--A communique on the results of the official visit paid to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah by the President of the Djibouti Republic Hassan Goulded Aptidon has been published here.

In the course of the negotiations between the president of Djibouti and Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi, general secretary of the General People's Congress of Libya, both sides expressed grave concern over the unceasing Israeli acts of aggression against the Arab states. Libya and Djibouti confirmed their unqualified support to the struggle waged by the Arab people of Palestine for their lawful rights, including the right to self-determination and creation of an independent state.

The heads of the two states condemned resolutely the attempts of the imperialist powers to interfere in the internal affairs of the African nations and declared their resolution to fight against neocolonialism, racialism and apartheid. They stigmatized the criminal collusion of Israel and the Republic of South Africa, spearheaded as it is against the national-liberation movement in the continent.

The communique stresses that both sides will go on promoting the strengthening of the movement of nonalinement on an anti-imperialist basis. It calls on the developing countries to step up their struggle for the establishment of a just international economic order.

BRIEFS

WEAPONS CONFISCATED IN EGYPT--Cairo, July 24, TASS--The police confiscated nearly 10,000 machineguns, submachineguns, pistols and a large quantity of ammunitions in Egypt's Asyut Province last week, the Egyptian Ministry of Interior said. The campaign against illegal possession of arms in that province is connected with the unprecedented rate of gangsterism there. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0647 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD]

EGYPTIAN RECEPTION--The Egyptian charge d'affaires in the Soviet Union held a reception on occasion of the revolution anniversary. The reception was attended by Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Gilashvili, First Deputy Foreign Minister Korniyenko, and other officials. [Text] [Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD]

HEALTH DELEGATION IN TUNISIA--Tunisia, July 25, TASS--A Soviet delegation headed by A. Safonov, USSR deputy health minister, is now on a visit to the Tunisian Republic. The delegation was received by Ben Hamida, the minister of health, and by Hedi Zghal, the state secretary of the minister of national education. In the course of these meetings they discussed questions of developing cooperation between the two countries in the area of health and training medical personnel. Ben Hamida paid tribute to the humanitarian assistance being rendered to Tunisia by Soviet doctors who work practically in all the cities in Tunisia. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD]

WEST CLOSES ITS EYES TO TRICKERY IN NAMIBIA

LD271740Y Moscow International Service in English 1500 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Commentary by Radio Moscow observer]

[Text] The meeting in the Angolan capital between the leaders of the South-West Africa People's Organization--SWAPO--and representatives of five leading Western powers discussed the Western proposals. The prestige of SWAPO that enjoys the solidarity of progressive people everywhere has grown so high, the desire of the Namibians to win real freedom is so strong, that the Western imperialist powers, the tacit allies of the South African regime, have agreed to sit at the conference table with the people who, some 10 years ago, capitalist politicians did not want to hear or talk to at all. On the other hand, the fact that SWAPO leaders agreed to that meeting proves once again that the patriotic organizations of southern Africa do not rule out the possibility of solving the problem by peaceful means. But in this connection it is proper to dwell on the assertions spread by certain influential circles, both in the West and in South Africa, that the problem of Namibia is allegedly solved. In the opinion of SWAPO such assertions are false and harmful. The South African authorities still intend to keep under their control the Walvis Bay enclave, with its deepwater port. (?Under) every pretext, they still refuse to give firm guarantees on the reduction of the strength of their expedition corps in Namibia, and in the meantime this appears to be crucial for carrying out a normal election campaign in Namibia.

And the West still closes its eyes to all the trickery and dodging of the racists. All these maneuvers around Namibia indicate that the ill-wishers of the people of that territory have not abandoned their plans to keep Namibia under their control. But they underestimate the resolve of SWAPO and the strength of the solidarity of the frontline African states with the struggle of the Namibian patriots. The problem of Namibia still exists, and for this reason the African public should not allow itself to lose vigilance in the face of the short and long term plans of the West and South Africa concerning Namibia.

PENTAGON 'INTRIGUES' IN HORN OF AFRICA EXPLORED

LD280847Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[G. Leonidov article: "The Pentagon's Intrigues in the Horn of Africa"]

[Text] Washington's emissaries have become more common in Somalia. A delegation from the U.S. Department of State headed by G. Beyer, who has been appointed director for east African affairs, recently had talks here. The day before a delegation from the U.S. Congress visited Somalia and, according to Mogadiscio Radio, discussed with President S. Barre and the members of his government the question of U.S. military supplies to Somalia and the possibility of the entry of U.S. naval forces into Somali ports. According to foreign press reports, the Carter administration had decided earlier to send to Mogadiscio a military mission to elaborate the specific conditions for the delivery of large consignments of U.S. arms to Somalia.

Attention is drawn by the fact that these steps are being taken at a time when acts of aggression against Ethiopia are not ceasing and under conditions of persisting tension in the Horn of Africa region for which, the Ethiopian press writes, the imperialist powers headed by the United States, which is actively supporting Somalia's expansionist aspirations, are equally to blame.

Washington's frequent assertions concerning its desire to promote a settlement of the Ethiopian-Somali conflict by peaceful means are still fresh in everyone's memory. Its official representatives have been unstinting in their words about "friendly feelings" for the peoples of this region or their "understanding" of their problems.

The question arises: Why did the White House and Pentagon decide to galvanize their activity here aimed not at seeking peaceful paths but essentially at again exacerbating relations between Ethiopia and Somalia?

The answer must be sought in the so-called "new policy" of the United States and its NATO allies with respect to Africa. This policy, whose inspirer is Washington, provides for the use of the joint efforts of the imperialist states, pro-Western reactionary regimes and China for fighting the national liberation forces of this continent. Under the aegis of the NATO bloc so-called "pan-African security forces" are being created; they are essentially interventionist troops with gendarme functions. To all appearances, a definite role here is allocated to Somalia, which holds an important strategic position in the Horn of Africa. AP has reported that the Somali leadership has already voiced its agreement to allocate a contingent of its troops to these forces.

The Pentagon strategists attach great significance to the region of the Horn of Africa. In 1953 the United States signed a "mutual defense" agreement with the imperial regime of Ethiopia. When the revolutionary Ethiopian Government decided to put an end to the U.S. military presence in its country, the Pentagon's gaze turned to Somalia. The gamble on the Somali leaders' nationalism as an instrument of struggle against Ethiopia was a determining factor in U.S. policy with respect to the states of this region. According to NEWSWEEK and other Western press organs, Washington essentially encouraged Somalia's aggressive aspirations with respect to its Western neighbor. From the start of the Somali-Ethiopian conflict it used its NATO allies and Saudi Arabia and Iran to supply arms to the aggressor. The New York newspaper TRIB has reported that President Carter "has given his blessing" to the plans of Saudi Arabia and Iran to insure military supplies to Mogadiscio, using here the enormous stockpiles of U.S. arms they have accumulated or making direct purchases of arms in the United States for Somalia. The influx of U.S. arms to Somalia via third countries is continuing even now.

Washington would like to drag Somalia into the bloc of Red Sea states knocked together with active U.S. support in which Arab and African countries with reactionary regimes are allocated the role of the main implementers of a pro-Western cou This bloc, according to Washington's design, should assume control of naval communications, which are important with respect to military strategy.

Evidently matters are reaching the point where the Carter administration has decided to set about rendering direct military aid to Somalia, reckoning here that the Somalis will take part in the implementation of the plans of the United States and its U.S. allies in the Horn of Africa and Africa as a whole.

The Pentagon's intrigues in the Horn of Africa are fraught with dangerous consequences not only for the destiny of the peoples of this region but also for the liberation movement throughout the African Continent.

OAU SUMMIT RECOGNIZED IMPORTANCE OF AFRICAN SOLIDARITY

LD280807Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Aleksandr Serbin commentary: "The Voice of Free Africa"]

[Text] An assembly of heads of state and government of the OAU member countries ended recently in Khartoum.

The African summit meeting took place in a difficult situation when imperialists and neocolonialists are undertaking a broad offensive against the independence of the African peoples by whipping up tension in and around the continent and kindling fratricidal conflicts between Africans. In attempting thus to regain for themselves the role of rulers of the destinies of Africa, they have openly gambled on splitting the OAU.

Imperialism's intrigues, however, have not yielded the results it required. Although certain African leaders displayed inconsistency in assessing the situation on the continent, the assembly's decisions on the main questions reflected an understanding of how very significant the struggle against the new imperialist attempts to enslave Africa is and how important African solidarity is for the cause of the freedom, independence and social progress of the peoples of the continent.

The assembly participants declared once again the inalienable right of Africans to determine their own destiny and confirmed their determination to combat neocolonialism, racism and apartheid and to struggle for the total liberation of the continent. In this connection the intention was announced to step up support and aid for the liberation movements in southern Africa. Among the meeting's documents was a resolution on sanctions against racist regimes.

Africa's leaders condemned the attempts to create so-called "pan-African forces" under the aegis of NATO. The use of mercenaries to which imperialism has repeatedly resorted in Africa, was also condemned.

At the Khartoum meeting the attempts by imperialists and forces connected with neocolonialism to cast aspersions on the relations of the independent African countries and national liberation movements with the countries of the socialist community were rebuffed. The leaders of Madagascar, Angola, Mozambique and other states rated highly the noble role of the socialist countries which are helping Africans defend their independence. The course of the discussions in Khartoum, the ETHIOPIAN HERALD observed, showed clearly the difference between the reactionary policy of the imperialist circles on the continent and the fraternal support being given to the struggling African peoples by socialist countries.

The decisions of the OAU assembly reflect the determination of the African peoples and states to staunchly defend their independence from imperialist encroachments and to struggle for the complete triumph of the cause of freedom on the continent and for peace and progress.

SYDNEY CONFERENCE ON INDIAN, PACIFIC OCEANS CONTINUES

LD271207Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[O. Skalkin report: "Discussions Continue"]

[Text] Sydney--Discussions are continuing at the international conference for the creation of a peace zone in the Indian and Pacific oceans.

Sri Lanka representative Tikiri Subasinghe drew a direct connection between the region's demilitarization and the creative tasks facing Sri Lanka's people. We need peaceful conditions, he said, to move the country in a progressive direction. Imperialism's military presence in the Indian Ocean is accompanied by the activation of military blocs, the installation of strongholds like Diego Garcia, and the arms race. These factors create a neocolonialist threat to the independence of littoral states, the Sri Lanka representative continued. Fabrications concerning the "Soviet threat" are invented to conceal this dangerous policy.

The speech delivered by the Indian Chitto Biswas, who resolutely condemned the NATO states' neocolonialist onslaughts in Africa, coincided with the speech of the Sri Lanka delegate. For Australia, the struggle for the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean is inseparable from the movement against the U.S. military bases in Australia, which is gaining strength and becoming increasingly broad. Joe Harris, member of the Queensland Trade Unions Council, and other speakers urged the Australian public not to allow the country to be turned into a tool of the Pentagon.

The speech delivered by Freda Brown, president of the Women's International Democratic Federation, stated that the creation of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean and the transformation of the Pacific into a region free of nuclear weapons would be an important step on the path to disarmament and the dissemination of international detente and the consolidation of universal peace and security. In this connection, the conference delegates stressed the great significance of Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation and reduction of military activities in the Indian Ocean and urged Washington to respond constructively to the USSR's peace-loving initiatives.

Participants in the conference are indignantly exposing Peking's subversive role in Asia, Africa and the Near East. PRC representatives are allied with the forces of aggression, WPC President Romesh Chandra stated. In Zaire they assist the same forces that are supported by the United States and the NATO bloc, they aid the imperialist mercenaries against the People's Republic of Angola, and they are increasing trade with Pinochet's fascist junta. As Romesh Chandra noted, official PRC representatives state shamelessly that their country is an Eastern NATO and are fighting to retain U.S. Armed Forces in various parts of the world, including the Indian and Pacific oceans. The alliance between the PRC and the NATO imperialist powers poses a serious threat to all peace-loving mankind, the speaker stressed.

BURMESE PROGRESS CONTINUES DESPITE PRC-BACKED SUBVERSION

LD271219Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[Correspondent I. Shchedrov report: "Where the Irrawaddy Flows"]

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries continue to render aid and assistance to Burma in an effort to resolve its agricultural problems. [paragraph continues]

All Burmans are familiar with Chawmuledl, only 15 years ago a little-known region where one of the largest and most modern hydraulic irrigation installations is now located. Constructed in the sixties, it has also served for more than 10 years as a people's university for the entire country.

From the dam, which extends 2.5 km, the irrigation channels running through the fields can be seen clearly. It was here that high-quality long-staple cotton was first sown in the country. There are also experimental plots of high-yield, high-quality rice. In the office of the Chawmuledl hydraulic irrigation complex, director U Tan Tun shows visitors photographs of Soviet specialists and Burmese engineers and technicians with their arms linked in a friendly fashion. The pupils of the Soviet specialists such as irrigation engineers (U Khla Kin Maung) and (Vater Mo), who are known throughout the country, have frequently served as leaders of construction sites and as planners of projects for developing Burma's water resources.

Cooperation continues between Soviet specialists and Burmese engineers. Many years of joint planning and research work on the installation of a hydraulic and irrigation complex on the Sittang River and its tributaries was recently completed. The documentation has already been transferred to the Burmese side. The scale of this project differs from Chawmuledl--the hydraulic installation will be more complex and the area covered by artificial irrigation will be far greater. Soviet specialists have also participated in the development of a land reclamation project in the Irrawaddy Delta. In 4 years, according to Burmese irrigation workers, 65,000 acres of virgin land will be opened and 120,000 acres of fields rescued from salinization by sea water in the Bassein region.

The conditions for Burma's economic development, particularly in some of its northern rural regions, are complicated by the fact that the country does not know true peace. The internal conflicts provoked by reactionary and separatist elements have continued for decades. Their prolongation is explained by the hegemonist policy of Peking, which, in widely supporting these elements, is trying to control Burma and impose on it a foreign policy course advantageous to the Maoists.

There is no need to look far for examples of Chinese interference. Only 4-5 years ago it was hardly possible to travel along the Irrawaddy Delta. For many years groups of antigovernment forces, well armed, mainly with Chinese weapons, operated in the country's major food-producing area. They not only intimidated the inhabitants but conducted reprisals against the activists of the people's councils, cooperatives and peasants unions. Their aim was to disorganize the entire region and achieve an economic blockade of the major cities.

In Bassein, I was told that several Peking subversion and espionage groups had recently been discovered and arrested. Their task included the galvanization of the antigovernment activity of the Chinese residents and the local reactionary forces. The Peking agents sent to the country were caught red-handed with weapons, radio transmitters, codebooks, instructions and secret addresses. The antigovernment groups supported by Peking are continuing to operate on Burmese territory. The Burmans expressed alarm at the large-scale operations undertaken by these forces during the spring in regions near the Chinese border.

Nonetheless, under these complex and hard conditions Burma is continuing to follow its charted course. The harvesting season is now coming again for the Burmese peasant. He will go out into the fields at least 10 times to hoe the soil on the inundated fields and to plant slender rice shoots, tend them and then harvest the rice--the daily bread of the Burmese soil.

NHAN DAN ASSAILS PRC ADVENTURISM, ADVOCATES PEACE TALKS

LD280743Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Traitors From Peking"]

[Text] Hanoi, 23 July--The newspaper NHAN DAN, the organ of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee, today published an editorial which says: Motivated by lofty proletarian internationalism, the VCP and President Ho Chi Minh always taught us to distinguish between the friendly Chinese people and the feudal forces of China which, for thousands of years, were the enemies of both the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples. The kindling of national hatred is alien to the traditions of the Vietnamese people and contradicts the scientific world outlook and the political course of the Vietnamese communists.

It is a sad thing for revolutionaries to discover a traitor in their one-time combat friend. But reality is irrefutable and the whole world knows why and through whose fault the fraternal relations between Vietnam and China have suddenly and sharply deteriorated.

Who is supporting the reactionary clique of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary in Cambodia and who is using this clique to stab the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] in the back while slanderously and treacherously accusing Vietnam of aggression against Cambodia?

Who has forced this clique to reject all of Vietnam's manifestations of good will and all its proposals for peace talks in order to prolong the sufferings and grief of the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples? Who has caused so much grief for numerous Chinese families in Vietnam? Who has been striving to secure their mass exodus to China and who has used this as a pretext to create difficulties for Vietnam and to unilaterally cut off all its aid?

Who dreamed up the story of the "persecution of Chinese" to undermine the SRV's prestige and then declined Vietnam's sincere proposals for talks on the question of the ethnic Chinese, calling these proposals "senseless" and "propagandist."

All conscious people throughout the world, including the majority of Chinese people, know that the tension, complex problems and pressure in relations between Vietnam and Cambodia originate from the Peking leadership.

Who is consciously undermining Vietnamese-Chinese friendship to implement their own murky schemes? They are the people in the Chinese Government.

Valuing the friendship between the peoples of the two countries and following the principle of solving international disputes by peaceful means, we were the first to propose talks to settle the disagreements between the two countries on the question of ethnic Chinese in Vietnam. Recently, the Chinese side rejected our good will. Only now have the Peking leaders responded and proposed holding talks at the level of deputy ministers. Well, better late than never. We are prepared to accept this proposal for talks in the hope that the Chinese side will think again about its unseemly actions with respect to Vietnam, respond to our sincerity and good will, reinforce with deeds its avowed desire to "preserve the traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries, and renounce, in fact and not just verbally, all intrigues aimed at undermining this friendship, NHAN DAN writes in conclusion.

ANSA: POLYANSKIY TO BE REPLACED AS ENVOY TO JAPAN

AU271951Y Rome ANSA in English 1930 GMT 27 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Tokyo, July 27, (ANSA)--Japanese Government sources today announced that the Soviet ambassador to Tokyo, Dmitriy Polyanskiy, who is currently in Russia on vacation, will be replaced and will not be returning to Japan.

Polyanskiy arrived in Tokyo in April of 1976 and has been absent from this capital since July 14.

Among the various guesses as to why there will be a switch in ambassadors, some political observers pointed to the smack to Soviet policymakers represented by the resumption of Sino-Japanese negotiations for a peace treaty.

JAPAN-PRC TALKS 'STALLED,' FUKUDA OUTLINES CONDITIONS

LD272052Y Moscow TASS in English 2044 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, July 27, TASS--Touching upon the Japanese-Chinese negotiations on conclusion of "a treaty of peace and friendship," which are under way in Peking, Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda said that the treaty "can be signed only provided China treats with understanding the basic foreign policy line of Japan, which strives for preservation of friendly relations with all countries."

The press stresses that the prime minister made the statement at a time when difficulties arose at the negotiations. The Chinese side used the Peking meeting for lending an anti-Soviet direction to the treaty. According to the KYODO TSUSHIN news agency, the Japanese delegation in reply submitted its draft treaty which stipulates that the article on "hegemony"--Peking insists on its inclusion into the treaty--is not directed against certain third countries. Japan's proposal has given rise to Peking's strong discontent.

It regarded such an approach as an attempt to bring to nought the anti-Soviet essence of the treaty. In a bid to get concessions from Japan, the Chinese delegation stated support to Japan's territorial claims to the Soviet Union, proposed to demonstrate the community of stands on that issue. That statement was taken into consideration by the Japanese delegation, though, according to the press, found no response from it.

As a result of divergences in opinions of the sides, KYODO TSUSHIN points out, the negotiations became stalled without any perspective of an agreement. The agency recalls that Peking's stubbornness in insisting on inclusion of an anti-Soviet article into the treaty led to an end of such negotiations three years ago.

Soviet Position

OW270654Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 19 Jul 78 OW

[Text] The Japanese Government on 21 July decided to resume negotiations with Peking on the conclusion of a Japan-PRC peace and friendship treaty. In this connection, Radio Moscow commentator Aleksandrov comments:

One naturally questions why Japanese ruling circles, which had taken a cautious attitude on the question of concluding this treaty, have changed their policy. The negotiations continued for years, and China has never changed its inflexible ultimatum-like attitude.

Peking continues to demand inclusion of the notorious antihegemony clause in the text of the treaty. In Tokyo, no one can claim ignorance of Chinese intentions in this ambiguously worded clause. Through the treaty, Peking is hoping that Japan will exhibit solidarity with China and its anti-Soviet policy. Peking does not conceal the fact that the antihegemony clause means joint action by Japan and China against the Soviet Union.

Until recently, the ruling circles of Japan had managed to sidestep Peking's demand under various pretexts, acknowledging that if the treaty were concluded on Chinese terms, it would bring neither peace nor friendship to Japan as the Senkaku incident demonstrated, and that it might even directly damage Japan and its policy of seeking friendly relations with all countries. First of all, the conclusion of this kind of treaty must affect relations between Japan and its closest neighbor, the Soviet Union. It would disrupt the positive projects that Japan and the Soviet Union have been able to carry out due to both sides' efforts in the years since the establishment of bilateral diplomatic relations. However, that is not the entire problem. The so-called peace foreign policy of Japan will now be viewed with great skepticism. Everyone knows that Peking is blatantly pursuing an aggressive, hegemonist line in the international arena. Japan declared that its basic foreign policy favors friendship with all countries; it is now exposed to the danger of being tied to Peking by a treaty that fundamentally contradicts this spirit of friendship.

Apparently, the Japanese Government changed its attitude regarding the treaty with Peking for two reasons. The first reason involves a narrow factional view. Some factions within the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] seek, through such a change, to gain additional votes in the coming elections to the House of Representatives. It should be noted, however, that their attempt reflects extreme wishful thinking. According to an opinion poll, a majority of the Japanese people advocate a cautious approach to the treaty issue. The second reason is a diplomatic one. It is connected with a change in U.S. policy, that is, with Washington's efforts to press Japan into cooperating with the Peking leadership's anti-Soviet policy. It is well known that the Japanese Government's decision to reopen the treaty talks with China came immediately after Prime Minister Fukuda's visit to the United States. U.S. efforts became more visible when Brzezinski, a presidential assistant on national security affairs, stopped in Tokyo en route home from Peking. Meanwhile, a KYODO dispatch from Washington said that closer Peking-Tokyo relations serve Washington's effort to curb Soviet influence in the Asian and Pacific region. SANKEI SHIMBUN writes that despite its subjective assertions, Japan is gradually being drawn into Peking's anti-Soviet strategy.

All this shows that both Washington and Peking are apparently assigning Japan the role of a substitute player. It is simply inconceivable that the two large powers will consider Japan's interests. Does this situation benefit Japan at all? We feel that it is thoughtless of Japan to make a foreign policy decision on the basis of a temporary and uncertain situation. Unlike other major industrial nations, Japan depends on imports for raw materials and fuel. It therefore needs genuine peace based on stability. Nevertheless, what is happening is that Japan is being driven into confrontation with its closest neighbor.

It is by no means accidental that the new decision of the Japanese Government regarding the treaty was met with apprehension by Japanese public opinion. The JAPAN TIMES called it a complete capitulation to Peking and urged the Japanese leaders to remember their duty to safeguard national interests.

SANKEI SHIMBUN also wrote recently that for the sake of future generations, nothing should be done that might place the country on an erroneous course. Some members of the cabinet and LDP leadership refuse to reconsider the government decision on resuming the treaty talks with Peking. (?However), Nakasone, chairman of the LDP Executive Council, voiced strong objections to the inclusion of the hegemony clause in the Japan-PRC treaty, stressing that the clause should contain wording that can be accepted internationally.

The Soviet Union continues to watch developments related to the Japan-China treaty negotiations. The conclusion of this treaty based on an anti-Soviet stand would make further developments of normal Japan-Soviet relations difficult. It is no secret that if the anti-Soviet plans of Peking and its supporters are carried out, the Soviet Union would appropriately alter its policy toward Japan. The Soviet Union does not want to make such an alteration; however, whether or not it occurs depends on Japan.

KANEMARU REQUESTS COMPLEX EQUIPMENT, AUTONOMY FOR MILITARY

LD280835Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[TASS correspondent V. Kuchko dispatch: "Demands of the Military"]

[Text] Tokyo, 20 July--Japanese military leaders have again appealed for a strengthening of the armed forces and the attainment of wide-ranging powers. S. Kanemaru, chief of the Japanese National Defense Agency, pointed out in an interview with Japanese correspondents the inadequacy of the "current level of military expenditure connected primarily with the development of the latest kinds of domestically manufactured weapons," and stated that allocations in the next fiscal year for the development of jet aircraft, an early warning system and other military equipment should be substantially increased. In fiscal 1977, the National Defense Agency spent almost 500 billion yen on the development and procurement of new combat equipment. Allocations this year are increasing by another 48.6 percent.

In a television broadcast, Kanemaru said that military preparations must be conducted "with sights raised on the Soviet Union as the assumed enemy." This is not the first time that certain Japanese circles have resorted to such provocative appeals. However, the newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN notes, this is the first time that such a statement by the head of the military department has been heard by a wide audience.

The Japanese military is attempting to justify a course toward the country's remilitarization with the aid of slanderous fabrications about a "Soviet threat". A statement made by General H. Kurisu, chairman of the Joint Staff Council, who is renowned for speaking out on the need to equip the Japanese Armed Forces with nuclear weapons and to step up their offensive nature, also testifies to the fact that Japan's military circles are nurturing plans to increase their influence. The general demanded that "the commanders of some military units have the right to make decisions on commencing combat operations in an emergency." Currently, such questions, according to the law, are the prerogative of the government and Diet. This statement by Kurisu, AKAHATA writes, flouts the Constitution, which denies the right to engage in warfare. If Kurisu has his way, Japan could become involved in a war because of the military actions.

CASTRO LASHES OUT AT CHINA IN ANNIVERSARY SPEECH

LD271824Y Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Havana, July 27, TASS--The working people of Cuba celebrated in an atmosphere of huge political uplift the glorious date in their homeland's history--the 25th anniversary of the heroic assault on the Moncada Barracks by a group of young revolutionaries led by Fidel Castro.

A huge meeting devoted to the national uprising was held at Santiago-de-Cuba. Its participants heartily greeted the leaders of the party and the Cuban Government, the guests of honour who arrived for the occasion from many countries of the world.

A speech at the meeting was delivered by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the republic. He noted that the assault of Moncada marked the beginning of a new stage of the heroic march of fighters for the freedom and independence of Cuba, started last century. All the victories of the Cuban revolutionaries were achieved due to their staunchness and adherence to principles, close links with the masses, absolute faith in the righteousness of their cause and heroism of the Cuban people, international solidarity, support given to Cuba by the countries of the socialist community, particularly the glorious Soviet Union.

Analysing the international situation, Fidel Castro stressed that mankind's most important task is to prevent a nuclear war.

He criticised strongly the U.S. Government, which is striving to pose as a "defender" of human rights. It is precisely Washington, Fidel Castro pointed out, that is rendering support to the regimes which suppress most ruthlessly all elementary rights and liberties.

Dwelling then on the criminal policy of the present Chinese leadership, the speaker said: Disgusting betrayal of the ideas of internationalism, insane policy of the Chinese leaders and their shameless alliance with the imperialist powers have dealt a heavy blow at the progressive forces of the world. Vietnam, Angola and Cuba have now become targets of monstrous attacks of the Chinese leadership. After almost twenty years of U.S. hostile actions and aggression against Cuba we are confronted now with the incredible fact: Peking justifies the economic blockade of Cuba and the existence of an American naval base in Cuban territory. There is absolutely no difference between imperialist news services and the NEW CHINA AGENCY. They are using the same foul and perfidious language to attack Cuba.

They are spreading vicious slander on Soviet cooperation, which played the decisive role in saving and consolidating the Cuba revolution in its most critical moments. We, Cubans, will never forget the decisive economic support rendered us by the Soviet Union. We shall not forget also that the weapons with which we defended ourselves against imperialist aggression on Playa-Giron were given us by the Soviet Union.

Internationalism, Fidel Castro stressed, is the most vivid manifestation of Marxism-Leninism and its ideas of international solidarity and fraternity. Without internationalist solidarity the Cuban revolution could not exist. To be an internationalist means to discharge one's duty to mankind. Fidel Castro noted that Cuba's internationalist policy, whose sons have fought in Angola against the South African racialists and her militant solidarity with the Ethiopian revolution in beating off external aggression, called forth torrents of filthy slander from the Chinese leadership.

Is it surprising, indeed, that the leaders of a country, where the finest party cadres have been annihilated, where petty-bourgeois spirit and great-power chauvinism have prevailed, leading to the betrayal of internationalism, to the transformation of a socialist state into a despotic satrapy, are now backing the bloody fascist regime of Pinochet and other repressive regimes in Latin America! Is it surprising that Peking cooperates with the reactionaries in Africa and with NATO!

But the most disgusting of all the crimes committed by China is its hostile attitude to Vietnam. Nobody doubts that standing behind the Kampuchean extremism, behind the provocations against Vietnam, are Maoism and the leading Chinese clique, that they have artificially created the problem of overseas Chinese. An unbridled chauvinistic propaganda campaign against Vietnam is being fanned up in China. Peking has stopped every kind of economic cooperation with that country. It is subverting criminally and unceremoniously the efforts of Vietnam to restore the country, ravaged as it is by the ruthless war unleashed by imperialism. The stand of the Chinese leadership reminds us of the American policy vis-a-vis Cuba.

The heroic people of Vietnam, the speaker stressed, has today become a victim of China's betrayal and aggression. This is why we must render Vietnam our most resolute support. Our party intends to resume the work of Vietnam solidarity committees in face of the danger of imperialist aggression, instigated this time, absurd though it may seem, by imperialism's new dedicated allies, who have landed in the camp of counterrevolution. Fidel Castro expressed the conviction that sooner or later the Chinese people would return to the road of internationalism.

Speaking about the problems that have arisen in the revolutionary movement, he noted the growing opportunism in definite circles, tendencies towards compromise with imperialism. Opportunism, chauvinism and political cowardice lead to wavering on many cardinal problems, he said. The speaker stressed that there were only two roads in the world: the road of reaction and the road of progress. It is necessary to choose one of them. One cannot remain neutral.

The world revolutionary movement, Fidel Castro said in the concluding part of his speech, has made a huge step forward. Its forces are growing, its experience is becoming richer. The forces of socialism and peace are now sufficiently powerful and imperialism is already unable to impose upon the world its policy of hegemony and wars. The fraternal glorious homeland of Lenin constitutes an unshakeable and unsurmountable obstacle to the ventures of modern reaction. Peace will be safeguarded, the peoples will continue along the road of progress, and nobody will be able to stop them. Mankind will never return to the past.

BRIEFS

CUBAN NATIONAL DAY IN UKRAINE--A solemn meeting was held in Kievon 26 July to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the Cuban national uprising. Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Secretary Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Kochevykh, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium Secretary Kolotukha and other officials were in the meeting Presidium. Garkusha, board chairman of the Ukrainian branch of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Society and Ukrainian minister of land reclamation and water resources, delivered a report. The audience warmly received a speech delivered by Alberto Suarez Ortega, Cuban consul general in Odessa. He spoke about the wonderful accomplishments of the Cuban people in the construction of socialism. The consul general thanked the Soviet people and the CPSU for the constant assistance and selfless aid. He emphasized the enormous significance of the meetings and talks between comrades Brezhnev and Fidel Castro for strengthening cooperation between the fraternal parties and of Soviet-Cuban friendship. Solemn meetings on the occasion were also held in Odessa, Kherson and Cherkassy. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 26 Jul 78 AU]

FORMER BOURGEOIS LITHUANIAN LEADER HITS WESTERN 'RIGHTS'

LD271656Y Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

["Lithuanians--Masters of Their Country"--TASS headline]

[Text] Vilnius, July 27 TASS--"As lawyer and citizen, I am indignant at the voices which sound in the West that human rights are allegedly flouted in the USSR. I can speak about this with confidence, since I know the real price of the so-called bourgeois democracy," a TASS correspondent has been told by Benediktas Grebliunas-Grebliauskas, who in former times was a prominent leader of bourgeois Lithuania, close to President Smetona.

The talk with Grebliunas-Grebliauskas was held in his apartment in Kaunas (Lithuania's second largest city), at the library, full of books on jurisprudence. The owners of the books in his time graduated from the law faculty of the Berlin University.

In 1926, after the fascist coup in Lithuania, Grebliunas-Grebliauskas formed, on the instruction of the then authorities, a paramilitary organization "Young Lithuania," which under the cover of patriotic phrases was actually a tool of suppressing the working people who fought for their rights. Clubs and bullets were used against participants in revolutionary movements, the old Lithuanian said. Decades passed, but the essence of bourgeois democracy remains unchanged. In the struggle against progress, reaction now also uses mass media, bans on professions, and resorts to tear gas, along with clubs."

"For the errors in my younger years I answered to the people, he said, and now I enjoy all the rights, granted to me, as a citizen of my country, by the Soviet Constitution. When I served my sentence, I got a job and was even promoted to a managing post. What is it, if not the concrete exercise of the constitutional right to work? I also enjoy the guaranteed right to housing--the Kaunas Municipal Council provided me with an apartment and gave me the right to social maintenance in old age--the state now pays me a pension.

Grebliunas-Grebliauskas denounced the fabrications of radio propagandists of the Voice of America, "The German Wave" "Free Europe" that allegedly the Lithuanian youth have no opportunity study. "I maintain contacts with young people. I know their sentiments and aspirations. The state gives them education free of charge--a possibility to choose a profession to their liking. In Lithuania there is no unemployment, but in former times because of unemployment Lithuanians went overseas in search of a piece of bread." The Lithuanian is the master of his country, and the youth--free and energetic--are the morrow of my republic, said Grebliunas-Grebliauskas.

SHCHERBITSKIY SPEECH DENOUNCES FORCES OF 'WORLD REACTION'

AU271438 [Editorial Report AU] Kiev Domestic Service in Russian at 1200 GMT on 27 July begins a live relay of a report by V.V. Shcherbitskiy at the republic-level scientific conference on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party [RSDWP] Second Congress and the 60th anniversary of the First Ukrainian Communist Party Congress in the session hall of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet in Kiev. He begins the report by stressing that the RSDWP Second Congress formed the Leninist party, the world's first proletarian party of a new type, which was capable, under Lenin, of radically changing Russia and leading all the people to socialism.

He highlights the path covered by the party from its first to its 25th Congress, referring to major successes crowned by the new USSR Constitution and to Brezhnev's role. He goes on to recall that the Ukrainian Communist Party, as a component of the CPSU, was formed at its congress in July 1918, adding that it has always been a detachment of the Leninist party.

Reviewing historical events, Shcherbitskiy occasionally attacks Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists and Zionists as hirelings of foreign capital, but he does not elaborate.

In the final part of his speech Shcherbitskiy says that the experience gained in the struggle for the October victory has shown that in revolutionary activity it was possible to compromise and to change alliances, "but the principles must by no means be sacrificed in the name of a tactical advantage." He draws his speech to a close by saying:

"Comrades, the party and our Soviet people always keep in mind that the forces of world reaction have not laid down their arms. They are trying by all means to whip up the arms race and to aggravate the international situation. The aggressive imperialist circles linked to the military-industrial complex are now detente's most vigorous opponents. Under the pretext of the hypocritical ballyhoo alleging a Soviet threat and violations of human rights in the socialist countries, imperialists and reactionaries have launched a carefully formulated psychological war against us. They use every means to support individual renegades, those who have grasped the bait offered by ideological saboteurs and imperialist (?intelligence) services, who have come forward against the conquests of socialism, and thus against their own people.

"The enemies of peace and detente would like to assume the rights of sovereign peoples and to determine which laws in foreign countries are good, which are bad, who is to be considered as having infringed the laws, and who is not to be considered as such. But no smokescreen [words indistinct] the perfidious designs of anti-Soviets and will not mislead world public opinion.

"As the saying goes, the world does not stand on lies. The provocative campaign with the assistance of which the reactionary militarist circles are interfering in the domestic affairs of the socialist states and are trying to undermine detente contradicts the very Final Act and the very spirit of Helsinki. Our people and the citizens of the socialist states have a legal consciousness of their own. For them their socialist society, won and created in the bitter struggle against its enemies, is the supreme social value. While warmly endorsing and actively supporting the domestic and foreign political line pursued by the Communist Party, the Soviet Ukraine's working people, like all Soviet people, are redoubling their efforts in the struggle for the further consolidation of the potential of our country--the reliable bulwark of all progressive and peace-loving forces all over the world." [applause]

Shcherbitskiy ends his 50-minute speech at 1255 GMT and the live relay ends immediately thereafter.

RADIO REPORTS ON RSDWP ANNIVERSARY SESSION IN KIEV

AU271632Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1500 GMT 27 Jul 78 AU

[Text] A republic-level scientific conference dedicated to the 75th anniversary of the second congress of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party [RSDWP] and to the 60th anniversary of the first congress of the Ukrainian Communist Party has just ended in Kiev.

Malanchuk, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary, delivered an opening speech. A report entitled: "The Great Leninist Party--Party of the Revolutionary Struggle and of Communist Creation" was delivered by Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian CP Central Committee first secretary.

The other reports were: "The Second RSDWP Congress and its Universal Historic Importance" by Kotelnikov, chief editor of the magazine VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS; "The First Congress of the Communist Party of the Bolsheviks of the Ukraine and the Formation of the Ukrainian Communist Party--A Militant Detachment of the Uniform Leninist Party" by Yurchuk, director of the Institute of the History of the Party under the Ukrainian CP Central Committee--a branch of the Marxism-Leninism Institute under the CPSU Central Committee; "Mastering the Leninist Style--An Important Condition for Increasing Work Effectiveness in Party Organizations" by Vsevolozhskiy, Zaporozhskiy Obkom first secretary.

The conference was addressed by (Loshadin), a participant in the 1917 revolutionary events in Petrograd and CPSU member since 1918, and Fedorov, a participant in the first congress of the Ukrainian Communist Party of the Bolsheviks and CPSU member since 1917. The conference participants addressed a message of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman.

CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN SERVICE INSTITUTIONS PARTY WORKERS

LD271205Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Conference of Secretaries"]

[Text] A conference of the secretaries of the party committees and party bureaus of the diplomatic, foreign trade and foreign economic service institutions finished work 21 July at the CPSU Central Committee. The following delivered reports at the conference: B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.P. Pegov and L.M. Zamyatin, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections; N.A. Petrovichev, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; and G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister.

KAPITONOV LEAVES TALLINN FOR MOSCOW

LD271702Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Kapitonov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, left Tallinn today for Moscow. He has been taking part in the work of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee plenum and the session of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet. Comrade Kapitonov visited the state farm and technical school at Janeda, the Devyatoye Maya Kolkhoz in Paydeyskiy Rayon, the Estonian Scientific Research Institute for Land Cultivation and Land Improvement, and the Kirov fishing kolkhoz, where he showed interest in the measures being worked out by party organizations to fulfill the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS EXAMINES 6-MONTH PLAN PERFORMANCE

LD271043Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 78 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A session of the USSR Council of Ministers was held 21 July to discuss the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for the USSR's economic and social development and the USSR state budget for the first 6 months of 1978.

New successes in developing the country's economy and raising the people's prosperity have been achieved as a result of implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, as well as the widespread socialist competition to fulfill and overfulfill the plan for the current year and to raise production efficiency and work quality.

The increase in industrial production in the first 6 months of 1978 compared with the first 6 months of 1977 totaled 5.2 percent as opposed to the 4.5 percent envisaged by the plan for the current year. The targets for industrial output sales have been fulfilled by all the union republics and USSR ministries and departments.

The measures to strengthen agriculture's material and technical base envisaged in the party and government decisions are being consistently implemented.

The social program is being successfully implemented. The population's real income has increased.

At the same time it was noted that certain USSR ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers have failed to insure fulfillment of the plan targets for production of certain types of output, for the commissioning and opening of production capacities, for profits and the reduction of output prime cost.

The USSR Council of Ministers instructed ministers, the leaders of USSR departments and the union republic Councils of Ministers--guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1977) and July (1978) plenums and the directions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the country's economic and social development--to carefully analyze the results of the economic activity of the enterprises, construction sites and organizations under their jurisdiction in the first 6 months of 1978. They should elaborate and implement measures to eliminate existing shortcomings in order to insure successful fulfillment of the state plan for the USSR's economic and social development in 1978.

The same session also examined the course of the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution of 25 May 1978 "On Additional Measures to Insure the Harvesting and Procurement of Agricultural Produce and Fodder in 1978 and Successful Livestock Wintering in 1978-1979."

The USSR Council of Ministers instructed the union republic Councils of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Procurements, the USSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture and the appropriate USSR ministries and departments to take measures to complete shortly the preparation of the material and technical base of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and procurement, processing and transport enterprises and organizations for the harvesting, procurement and mass transportation of grain and other agricultural produce. They must insure swift implementation of harvesting work, prevention of losses of the harvest of all crops and timely preparation for the upcoming livestock wintering.

K.T. Mazurov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the session.

PRAVDA PRAISES 'GOOD RESULTS' OF PAST 6 MONTHS

LD271103Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Fruit of the People's Labor"]

[Text] The first half of the 10th 5-Year Plan is in the past and it has been marked by a perceptible growth in the country's economic potential and consistent implementation of social development and cultural building tasks. While valuing at its worth what has been accomplished, Soviet people are continuing with fresh energy to mount their shock watch, implementing the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

The CPSU Central Committee July Plenum, whose results met with the people's full and unanimous support, has raised their patriotic spirit still higher and aroused in urban and rural workers the desire to do more for the motherland.

"...The heroism of the mass daily routine work of missions and millions of people," said Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his report at the plenum, "is graphically manifested in specific practical deeds, in the labor and sociopolitical activeness of the masses and in the enormous scope of socialist competition."

The fine fruit of these heroic deeds of daily routine and of nationwide competition to improve production efficiency and the quality of work is graphically demonstrated by the USSR Central Statistical Administration report published yesterday on the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for the country's economic and social development in the past 6 months. The main result is that the plan targets for most indicators have been overfulfilled and new successes have been achieved in all sectors of the national economy.

Our industry has taken one more substantial step forward along the route of the 5-year plan, increasing production 5.2 percent compared with the same period last year, while the annual plan is 4.5 percent. Over three-fourths of this increase was obtained by raising labor productivity. The introduction of scientific and technical achievements continued on a broad scale and the production of over 1,200 new types of articles was assimilated and began and the quality of output improved.

The Soviet countryside is living through notable days. Welcoming the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum as a militant action program. The rural workers are developing competition for a good harvest and, following the example of the Kuban workers, are adopting additional pledges for the above-plan sale of grain and other produce to the state. There is pleasing news from the harvest front now passing through the country's southern zones--the crop farmers are working selflessly and skillfully and are firmly keeping their word. Procurement of fodder for the farmsteads has developed and here the heat of the workers' toil is growing. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes are striving to create a reliable basis for further boosting of livestock-raising. In the past 6 months the livestock and poultry population has increased and the set volume of purchases has been overfulfilled. The material and technical arsenal of agriculture has been considerably supplemented, which creates new opportunities for the intensive development of production.

The success of the 5-year plan largely depend[illegible] capital construction. The scope of this work is enormous and our entire country, if we mentally survey it, is a gigantic construction site. In the first 6 months of the year, fixed capital with a prime cost of a little over R26 billion was commissioned out of state capital investments; this is 11 percent more than during the same period a year ago. Thanks to the installation of new enterprises and the modernization of existing ones capacities have been expanded for fuel extraction, metallurgy, the chemical industry, many types of machine building, the light and food industry and other sectors. New oil and gas pipelines and over 300km of railroad lines have been laid. On agriculture livestock-raising premises, mechanized farmsteads and complexes have been constructed for 1.7 million head of cattle and 5.5 million head of poultry. A further 260,000 hectares of irrigated land and 270,000 hectares of drained land have been commissioned.

One of the determining features of mature socialist society is the increasingly full satisfaction of the people's vital requirements as the economy develops and its efficiency is raised. In the 3d year of the 5-year plan the wages of workers and employees, kolkhoz members' earnings, and payments and benefits from the public consumption funds are continuing to increase. Retail trade turnover and the volume of consumer services for the population have grown. About 575,000 modern apartments and many schools, hospitals and cultural and consumer projects have been constructed.

But new frontiers lie ahead and what has been achieved cannot, of course, become a pretext for complacency. This is especially true since in a number of economic management sectors, as the data for the 6 months indicate, there are still many holdups and omissions. Some enterprises are failing to fulfill plans for the production of output in the set range, for labor productivity growth and for savings, and violations of delivery discipline are frequent. Less sulfuric acid, electrical engines, precast ferroconcrete, textiles, butter and several other types of output were produced than planned. Empty runs by rolling stock are being reduced only slowly in transport and idle time during loading and unloading is still great. Construction workers were still lagging behind with the commissioning of fixed capital, holding up the commissioning of individual production capacities.

All this means that it is essential to search more actively for reserves and to consolidate planning and state discipline. The correct action will be taken by those party committees, ministries and departments that analyze the results of the first half of the year in depth, intensify their exactingness toward cadres and, disseminating the experience of leading workers in a businesslike manner, help each collective to bring the weak links up to standard and to resolve comprehensively the problems of further building up production and raising its efficiency. Party organizations are called upon to develop the mass movement under the slogan "Not a Single Laggard!", to establish daily control over the fulfillment of socialist pledges, and to improve the leadership of competition.

Responding to the party's appeal, Soviet people are seeking to insure that this year goes down in the country's annals as a year of shock labor. The ranks of those who are setting themselves the aim of completing the targets for the first 3 years by the anniversary of the adoption of the USSR Constitution are growing. The good results of the past months serve as a stimulus and firm foundation for a steady upsurge in the creative initiative of millions of builders of communism.

CSA REPORTS LAYING-IN OF FODDER PROCEEDING AT GOOD PACE

LD271926Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration today compiled the latest report on progress in the laying-in of fodder. Farms have stored more than 26 million tons of hay and 50 million tons of haylage. Silage-making has begun in southern areas. Commenting on this information, (Anatoliy Ivanovich Allyashev), chief of the Main Fodder Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, noted that haymaking had been carried out on over half the total area. Although the grasses are at present ripening later than usual, the pace of laying in fodder is a high one and no lower than last year. The farms of the Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Lithuania and a number of other republics have already coped with their plans for laying haylage. Despite the rainy weather, the quality of the fodder is higher than in the last few years.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 27 JULY

LD280320 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0100 GMT on 27 July reports that harvesting of grain and pulse crops, excluding corn, has been completed on 18.6 million hectares of land in Central Asia.

At 0500 GMT the radio reports that in Moldavia the first 100,000 tons of grain have been delivered, while in Belgorodskaya Oblast mass harvesting is underway and the first combines have gone into the fields in Attayskiy Kray and Saratovskaya Oblast. In Zaporozhskaya Oblast about 70,000 hectares are being harvested daily, despite some delays caused by rain.

At 0900 GMT the radio reports that workers in Volgogradskaya Oblast are completing early grain harvesting on the 2nd millionth hectare. This figure represents more than half the area planted with grain.

At 1100 GMT the radio informs its listeners that harvesting is underway in 12 union republics and that so far cereals and pulse crops have been out on over 18.7 million hectares and that 64 percent of the grain has been threshed. In Krasnodarskiy Kray the harvesting is coming to an end, and preparations for the autumn sowing are well underway. From Stavropolskiy Kray the radio reports that 27 quintals of grain are being obtained per hectare. In Stavropolskiy Kray and Rostovskaya Oblast difficulties are being experienced during delivery of grain to elevators because large scales are not available to weigh trucks and trailers. In the Volga Region, Kuybyshevskaya and Saratovskaya Oblasts are having problems due to rain, but harvesting of rye, wheat and barley is underway.

At 1200 GMT the radio reports that 3 million tons of grain have been threshed in Kazakhstan--more than twice as much as at this time last year. Good harvest reports are coming in from the southern oblasts.

At 1600 GMT the radio reports that the Kazakh Republic's grain growers are conducting the harvest on the 3d million hectare of land.

NEW IRRIGATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPED IN CENTRAL ASIA

LD272026Y Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 27 July 78 LD

[Text] Frunze, July 27 TASS--One sprinkler can now irrigate a plantation with an area of 300 hectares in the spurs of Tien Shan. The plantation belongs to the training farm of the Kirghiz Agricultural Institute, Soviet Central Asia. The construction of a sophisticated system of canals has been completed on that vast land. The distribution of water in the canals will be effected through the control point, with the help of television.

These canals, which are usually used to supply water into the irrigation network, are used in the new automatized watering system as direct water suppliers. The novelty will find broad application in fields of Kirghizia, with hundreds of kilometres of canals having been driven.

In the near future one sprinkler-operator will be able to irrigate an even bigger area of land. An automated system of controlling technological processes of the water-economy complex of the Chuisk Valley as a whole, the main beet growing zone of Central Asia, is now being designed. A telemetric system is being introduced for the purpose on rivers and main canals. This system makes it possible for one operator to control 500 irrigation mechanisms at a distance of up to 80 kilometres. Automatic equipment will be used to control in the Chuisk Valley the distribution of water and water reservoirs, 300 rivers and (?canals) with a total length of 1,700 kilometers. This will make it possible to additionally irrigate about 30,000 hectares of fertile lands.

MOLDAVIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM VIEWS AGRICULTURE

LD271646Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] There has been more than a 50-percent increase in agricultural productivity in Moldavia during the past 13 years. A total of 263 interfarm enterprises and associations have been set up, as well as agroindustrial and scientific production associations. Wage payments to kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers have increased by 70 percent.

These facts and figures were quoted at the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee plenum that opened today. The plenum is discussing the tasks of the republic's party organization in the light of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum decisions. The rapporteur, Comrade Bodyul, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, and other speakers, noted that much work is being done in the republic to intensify agricultural production. The main attention of communists and all working people must now be turned toward further increasing production of grain and other agricultural crops.

'Practical Measures' Needed

LD271648Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpt] It was noted at the Moldavian CP Central Committee plenum today that the general level of agricultural development in the republic still does not correspond in full measure to the demands that have been made. The plenum devoted its main attention to working out practical measures directed toward the further improvement and dynamic development of agriculture.

TASS REVIEWS SUCCESSES OF SALYUT-6 IN 10 MONTHS FLIGHT

LD271734Y Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 27, TASS--TASS special correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov reports from the Flight Control Centre:

It is 10 months now since the scientific station Salyut-6 appeared in near-earth orbit, in the unmanned regime Salyut-4 and Salyut-5 were in flight longer, but Salyut-6 is unprecedented for the effectiveness of the use of the flight time. The station has already received five expeditions. Twice it was docked with automatic freight space-ships "Progress", which arrived to refuel the station. At the group of scientific program of the flight we have been shown the list of experiments, carried out by five Salyut-6 crews. There are more than a hundred experiments on the list, including original medical, bilogical and technological experiments, elaborated by the Institute of Space Exploration of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in conjunction with scientific centres of Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Cassettes with films, used in the bulti-zonal camera MKF-6M jointly designed by Soviet and GDR specialists, were delivered to earth from aboard the station three times.

At the request of the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov today took pictures of the Rostov region, the so-called Salskiy experimental lot. That area is considered to be a standard one for photography under the program of the study of bioresources of the country. On the fields there grow a vast gamut of agricultural crops, and this makes it possible for scientists and agronomists to test trustworthy methods of discerning the condition of the cereals, vegetables, grass.

The Salskiy experimental lot is one of the four pivots selected by specialists to put into practice the technology of observation of bioresources from outer space. A geobotanical chart of the Balkhash Lake, the mapping of pastures in Turkmenia, the study of characteristics of irrigated fields in Uzbekistan, Central Asia, have already been made with the help of space geography.

'More and More' Biological Experiments

LD272134Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Summary] Petr Pelekhov reports on the Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Progress-2 flight:

[Recorded] Today is the 40th day that the "Photon" cosmonauts have spent on board the station. The station itself is 10 months old. Six spacecraft have docked with it. Each new crew has made itself at home in its own special way and the present occupants are no exception. Things have been moved around in their sleeping quarters. Meanwhile, their work is proceeding smoothly and intensively. Another experiment with "kristall" has been performed and a capsule with a complete semiconductor crystal has been prepared for transport to earth. Acting on instructions from earth, the cosmonauts are photographing various areas of the Soviet Union and studying the northern lights. Biological experiments are taking up more and more of their time. Shoots of the world's smallest plant--(rabidobchisa)--have appeared in one of the installations. Preparations for future experiments are being made.

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